FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 205 *21 October 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Progress Urged on Nuclear Test Ban Agreement [Vladimirov] AA 1

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Further Reportage on Pact Foreign Ministers Conference BB 1
Foreign Ministers Communique BB 1
Kania Remarks BB 4
Gromyko Departure BB 4
Return to Moscow BB 5
Moscow Hosts CEMA TU Conference on Housing Policy [TRUD 14 Oct] BB 5
Conference Ends [TRUD 17 Oct] BB 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Situation--Questions and Answers' CC 1
Iran-Iraq Conflict CC 1
Beijing Policies CC 3
FRG Election Results CC 5
UN First Committee Discusses Problems of Disarmament CC 8
Troyanovskiy Remarks CC 8
Desire Questioned [Vasilets, Menkes] CC 8
Troyanovskiy Receives Namibia Recommendations to Security Council [IZVESTIYA 9 Oct] CC 10
U.S., PRC Rejection of Soviet Initiatives at UN Session Hit [Kolesnichenko, Tolkunov in PRAVDA 12 Oct] CC 10
Efforts To Depoliticize UNESCO Conference Debate Scored [Ardatovskiy, Kassis in IZVESTIYA 11 Oct] CC 12
Makeyev Addresses UN Committee on Role of Multinationals [Kolesnichenko, Tolkunov in PRAVDA 10 Oct] CC 13
GDR Draft Proposal on Madrid Meeting Backed by Bloc [Rostarchuk in IZVESTIYA 15 Oct] CC 14

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Carter, Reagan Exploiting SALT II Treaty in Campaign [Ptashnikov] A 1
Brown Interview Shows 'Real' Threat of Gulf Action [PRAVDA 15 Oct] A 1
As-Sadat Presents 'Election Gift' to Carter [Rostarchuk in IZVESTIYA 15 Oct] A 1
U.S. Pressures Micronesia Into 'Association' [Tarasov in IZVESTIYA 16 Oct] A 2
Turkatenko Reviews, Comments on Policy in Last 4 Years A 3
Speech by Army Chief of Staff Meyer Scored A 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Brezhnev Congratulates Kim Il-song on Reelection C 1
[PRAVDA 16 Oct]
Further Reportage on CPSU Delegation Visit, KWP Congress C 1
Grishin Rally Address [PRAVDA 13 Oct] C 1
NODONG SINMUN Cited on Debate [Razuvayev in PRAVDA 14 Oct] C 6
Grishin DPRK Talks [PRAVDA 17 Oct] C 7
Close of Congress [IZVESTIYA 15 Oct] C 8
Departure for Home C 8
Arrival in Moscow C 8
Fadeyev Views South Korean Situation, Calls for U.S. Withdrawal C 9
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Oct]
Bandura: Japanese Government Fuels Anti-Soviet Campaigns C 11
[IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]

SOUTH ASIA

Further Reportage, Comment on Visit by Prime Minister Karmal D 1
PRAVDA on Moscow Arrival [17 Oct] D 1
Brezhnev Kremlin Address [PRAVDA 17 Oct] D 2
Karmal Kremlin Speech [PRAVDA 17 Oct] D 4
Shalygin Comment D 11
'Western Patrons' Pay Terrorist for Inflicting Harm in DRA D 12
[Bazilevich]
PRAVDA Notes 'Gradual Stabilization' in Balkh Province D 13
[Mironov, 16 Oct]
PRC Trains 'Fifth Column' To Subvert Pakistan D 14
[Golts in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Oct]
'Subversive' Activities of Antinationalists in India Reported D 15
Soviet Official Cited on Projects in Third Countries [Delhi] D 15

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Grammatikov: USSR Supports Vietnamese Anti-PRC Struggle E 1
Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Month Ends in USSR [Hanoi] E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Wreathlayings Mark Polish Army Jubilee F 1
[PRAVDA 13 Oct]
Polish Economy, Technology Days Festival Opens F 1
[PRAVDA 15 Oct]
TRYBUNA LUDU Cited on Polish Foreign Policy F 1
[PRAVDA 18 Oct]
Letters Show Closeness of Popular, Party Views in Poland F 2
[Losoto in PRAVDA 17 Oct]
Romanov Receives SFRY Ambassador in Leningrad F 2
[TANJUG]
Romanov Receives Croatian Party Delegation F 3
Bulgarian Ambassador Presents Awards in Ukraine F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Greece Said To Yield to U.S. Pressure for NATO Reintegration G 1
Ponomarev Views NATO Countries' 'Stepping Up' of Arms Race G 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Oct]
NATO Maneuvers Aimed at 'Resisting Change' in Italian Politics G 3
[Paklin in IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]

Some West Europeans Having 'Second Thoughts' on Atlantic Tie G 3
[Polyanov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Oct]
Portuguese Communist Objections to Assembly Election Reported G 5
[Ignatyev in PRAVDA 16 Oct]
Portuguese Ambassador Feted Before Departure for Home [IZVESTIYA 14 Oct] G 5
Maltsev Hosts Luncheon for Outgoing Spanish Envoy [IZVESTIYA 15 Oct] G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iranian, Iraqi Fighting Continues in Abadan H 1
USSR 'Making Efforts' To Stop Bloodshed in Persian Gulf H 1
CPSU Message to Yemen Socialist Party Congress [PRAVDA 12 Oct] H 1
PRAVDA Reports on Yemeni Socialist Party Congress [13 Oct] H 2
PDRY President Interviewed on Country's Progress, Tasks H 4
[PRAVDA 14 Oct]
Brezhnev, Kosygin Greet PDRY on National Day [PRAVDA 14 Oct] H 5
Borisov Lauds Bilateral Ties in PDRY Anniversary Article H 5
[IZVESTIYA 14 Oct]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Joshua Nkomo Reveals Soviet Aid to Zimbabwe Struggle J 1
Zimbabwe Party Leader Comments on Lack of Soviet Mission J 1
Borisov Scores U.S.-Somali Military Agreement J 2
USSR-Angola Ties Reviewed on Treaty Anniversary J 3
[Nikonov in IZVESTIYA 9 Oct]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Central Committee Plenum Opens 21 October R 1
Budget Official Comments on Supreme Soviet Preparations R 1
Preparatory Work for Supreme Soviet Session Outlined [Novikov] R 2
Kiselev Accompanies Kapitonov on Belorussia Tour [PRAVDA 18 Oct] R 3
Solomentsev Chairs RSFSR Council of Ministers Session R 4
Shcherbitskiy Attends Obkom Plenum in Nikolayev R 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Report on Industrial Growth in USSR Cited S 1
Plans To Increase Oil, Gas Extraction Next Year Noted S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 20 Oct T 1
Nationwide Agricultural Work, Harvest Reviewed T 1
Kazakhstan Fodder Procurement Progress Reported T 2
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 10 Oct]

PROGRESS URGED ON NUCLEAR TEST BAN AGREEMENT

LD210628 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 20 Oct 80

["For Complete and General Ban on Nuclear Weapon Tests"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Vladimirov writes: Talks have been resumed between the USSR, the USA and Britain to draft an agreement on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests.

An end to arms race largely depends on the resolution of this major issue. An agreement reached in this field would put an end to the qualitative perfection of nuclear weapons, prevent the creation of its new types.

In conditions of the complicated international situation, the USSR persistently calls for the resolution of disputable issues at the negotiating table. Such a call has been made once again from the rostrum of the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly in the Soviet Union's memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security".

In the above-said document the USSR deemed it necessary to recall among the proposals put forward by it and the other socialist countries in the nuclear field about such an important initiative as complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. The conclusion of a treaty to this effect, the memorandum points out, would mean that no state would ever conduct a single test blast of nuclear weapons and consequently no type of nuclear weapons could be perfected or created anew.

It is the more necessary to do so as in connection with the rapid development of nuclear power engineering and the use of atomic energy, technical possibilities are broadening for the creation of new types of weapons, and the number of its potential holders increases. It is succificient to recall that while in 1977 more than 200 nuclear reactors were in operation all over the world, according to forecasts of experts their number in 1980 will be nearly 200 in the countries which do not have nuclear weapons, alone. At present more than 50 countries having nuclear reactors can start the production of combat radioactive substances.

In the middle of the seventies certain progress has become manifest in the resolution of the question of a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. Tripartite talks have opened between the USSR, the USA and Britain at Geneva.

The Soviet side has made a number of constructive proposals for the speediest conclusion of an agreement. Accord has been reached as regards the checkup on a voluntary basis and imposition of a moratorium on peaceful nuclear blasts.

The Soviet Union has also agreed that the treaty should come into force, even if originally not all the five nuclear powers participate in it, but only three of them--the USSR, the USA and Britain. In this case, naturally, the treaty would be in effect over a limited time and after the other nuclear powers acceded to it, it would become permanent.

But the USA and Britain are clearly leading things now to a protraction of the talks by creating artificial complications and going back in a number of cases on the proposals which were once made by their own selves. This is the main cause of the fact that the talks, which were started more than two years ago, have not yet been successfully completed.

Their further blocking will inevitably open the way for an accelerated development and production of new even more destructive types of death-carrying weapons.

The peoples of the world have every right to expect that the Western participants in the talks will display appropriate responsibility in the resumed further examination of this urgent issue. It shall not be forgotten that it markes a very important aspect of the whole long-ripe problem of ending arms race and of disarmament, of the problem of preventing war.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Foreign Ministers Communique

LD201944 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 20 Oct 80

["Communique of the Meeting of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States Members of the Warsaw Treaty"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct, TASS --On October 19-20, 1980, a regular meeting was held in Warsaw of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the states members of the Warsaw Treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The meeting was attended by: Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic Frigyes Puja; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Czyrek; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Andrey Gromyko; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek.

In keeping with the instruction of the Political Consultative Committee of the states members of the Warsaw Treaty, the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs has examined questions having to do with preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of states participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and with the convening of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

1. During the exchange of opinions held in this connection, it was pointed out unanimously that the development of events in Europe and in the world in the recent period confirms the substantiated nature and correctness of the appraisals of the current international situation given in the Warsaw declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of May 15, 1980, and makes still more topical the proposals, contained in the declaration of the concrete steps to lessen international tensions, to continue and deepen the policy of detente, to consolidate security and cooperation in Europe and in the whole world, to check the arms race and to achieve disarmament, to respect the independence of the peoples and to improve relations between states.

On behalf of their states, the ministers expressed their concern over the continued international tensions resulting from the further activization of the imperialist power politics, confrontation and hegemonism, violation of independence and sovereignty of states, interference in their internal affairs, the absence of progress in settling international problems and from the emergence of new conflicts. They stressed the dangers inherent in the new spiral of the arms race in Europe and in the world as a whole, the desire for military superiority and the emergence of military-political doctrines and concepts jeopardizing peace.

At the same time, the ministers pointed out that an increasing number of states, broad circles of the public, the democratic forces and the peoples of the world are becoming resolutely opposed to the international tensions, favouring detente and peace, respect for the right of the peoples to decide their future destinies themselves. As a result, it has been possible to prevent the destruction of the traditional normal political contacts and ties between states. In practically all European countries, the awareness is gaining strength that the policy of detente has no reasonable or acceptable alternative, and interest is growing in continuing this policy and in developing the process begun by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

2. The meeting participants reaffirmed the fact that the states represented by them are resolved to work for ending the arms race, extending the detente to all the areas of the world, pursuing a policy of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-use of force or the threat of force, non-interference in internal affairs, a strict observance of all the principles of relations between states, contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

They favour an intensification of contacts and the dialogue with these aims in mind with all states of Europe and the world. They are convinced that the Helsinki Final Act provides a reliable foundation for joint efforts by states and peoples, designed to overcome the difficulties that have arisen in the international relations, to make further headway along the path of consolidating the security and expanding the cooperation in Europe.

In all of their activities, the states represented at the meeting proceed from the fact that it is necessary to consistently work for settling all the international questions by peaceful political means, through negotiations, on the basis of equality and respect for the legitimate interests of each people. They are also of the view that there are no types of armaments whose limitation and reduction could not be agreed upon on the basis of reciprocity and with the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security as well as that of undiminished security of each state.

3. The meeting participants consider that in the current complex international situation the importance of the meeting of the representatives of states-parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, due to begin its deliberations on November 11 of this year, in Madrid, is further enhanced. They wish to see the use of the possibilities opening up in connection with Madrid meeting for reaffirming the course of detente as the main direction for the shaping up of the situation in Europe, so that the meeting could elaborate agreements on further practical steps in all the basic directions of consolidating security and cooperation on the European Continent.

In this connection the states represented at the meeting are of the view that the success of the Madrid meeting will depend on the political will of all its participants to set up at the meeting a constructive atmosphere, a climate of cooperation and of the desire to achieve generally acceptable agreements, on their determination not to undertake any actions capable of leading to a situation of political confrontation.

For their part, the states represented at the meeting will be prepared to make, at the Madrid meeting, their contribution both to assuring its holding in a positive political atmosphere nd to elaboration of practical agreements on the substance of the issues to be discussed.

4. Proceeding from the fact that a lessening of the military tensions in the present-day conditions has a decisive importance for a progress in the inter-state relations in the direction of peace and detente, the meeting participants consider that the necessary attention must be given at the Madrid meeting to examining the military aspects of European security and concrete steps that can be taken in this field in keeping with the provisions of the Final Act. Of special importance in this context would be the adoption by the Madrid meeting of the decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe as an important component of the development of the all-European process begun by the Helsinki conference, on the procedure, the date and the venue for the holding of that conference.

The meeting participants noted that the idea of convening such a conference enjoys an ever-broadening support. Although differences still remain in the view of the states as regards some of the aspects of the question of its convening and its tasks, still there is a no small amount of aspects capable of bringing the positions closer together.

The states represented at the meeting reaffirm that they favour a stage-by-stage holding of the conference, the emergence of a continuity as between its successive stages. At the first stage of its deliberations, the conference ought to concentrate on broadening the confidence-building measures on the understanding that, as a next step, the conference will be able to get down to agreeing on measures in the field of lowering the level and the density of the military confrontation in Europe, including limitatior of military activity and a reduction of the armed forces and armaments. In the positions of many other states there are emerging more or less similar elements regarding the contents of the conference's deliberations.

Considering the observations already put forward by different states regarding the contents of the work of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, the meeting participants proceed from the fact that the agreement to convene it must give all the conference participants equal rights and possibilities for submitting practical proposals at it. It is important that this approach be reflected in the decision of the Madrid meeting regarding the convening of the conference. The specific proposals of the states-members of the Warsaw Treaty for consideration by that conference are well-known. They are also prepared to examine at the conference the respective proposals of other states.

The ministers states again the support by their countries of the proposal to the effect that the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe be held in Warsaw.

5. The meeting participants reaffirmed the intention of their states to make their contribution to the achievement at the Madrid meeting of agreements within the frameworks of all sections of the Final Act.

They also pronounced themselves as favouring the adoption by the Madrid meeting of viable measures for intensifying cooperation in the field of economy, science and engineering and environment. They attach a major importance to intensifying cooperation in the field of energy, and to convening an all-European meeting on this major issue. They favour the development of a broad and unobstructed trade exchange, industrial co-production, cooperation in the field of agriculture, transport and scientific research.

The meeting participants deem it desirable and possible to make headway at the Madrid meeting in the implementation of the Helsinki agreements in the field of culture, education, information and contacts--on that principled stand defined by the Final Act which constitutes one single whole.

The states represented at the meeting also attach a major significance to implementing the provisions of the Final Act as regards continuing the all-European process begun in Helsinki with a view to a consistent progress along the path of strengthening detente and consolidating the security and the development of equal cooperation between all the states participants of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Meetings of representatives of these states and other forms of contacts between them, provided for by the Final Act, are called upon to play a positive role in implementing these objectives. The meeting participants noted in this connection that the achievement, at the Madrid meeting, of real progress in the direction of strengthening detente, consolidating security and developing cooperation on the European Continent is of special importance for the continuation of the process begun by the all-European conference.

With account for this, the states represented at the meeting will be prepared to define at the Madrid meeting the adequate conditions for holding a regular meeting of this kind. In this context, the ministers pointed out that their countries will be prepared to support the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Romania that this meeting be held in the city of Bucharest.

6. The states members of the Warsaw Treaty, guided by the interests of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, as well as by the concern for ensuring a peaceful life for the European peoples, support the proposal of the Soviet Union on negotiations regarding the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe simultaneously and in an organic link with the U.S. forward-based nuclear means.

The meeting participants noted with satisfaction that between the Soviet Union and the United States of America there have begun practical discussions of these questions, and expressed the hope for their success which would constitute a step in the direction of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war on the European Continent.

7. The meeting participants stressed that the socialist states--participants in the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe had made, in their proposals of 10 July, 1980, major new steps to meet the positions of the Western countries. In these conditions, to achieve a change at the Vienna talks in the direction of the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements it is necessary that the Western countries participating in these negotiations display the political will to resolve the quetions under discussion.

8. The meeting participants also stressed the importance of other concrete proposals on quetions of limiting the arms race, consolidating the peace and strengthening the international security, contained in the Warsaw declaration of the Political Consultatative Committee of May 15, 1980. All these proposals preserve their validity, and the states-members of the Warsaw Treaty are prepared to embark on serious businesslike negotiations on each of them with other interested states.

The meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and close comradely cooperation.

Kania Remarks

LD210233 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2005 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (TASS)--Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, today received the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Warsaw. He evaluated highly the results of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee and noted the importance of the problems discussed by them for strengthening peace and security in Europe. Poland, Kania said, attaches fundamental importance to close cooperation between the Warsaw Pact member states in the international arena. The cooperation [vzaimodeystiviye] of the states of the socialist community assumes special significance and in the light of the forthcoming Madrid meeting which must serve political and military detente on the European Continent.

Stanislaw Kania requested the foreign ministers to convey cordial congratulations to the leaders of the fraternal parties.

On behalf of all participants in the meeting, A.A. Gromyko told him of the results of the committee's work and thanked him for the friendly conversation.

Gromyko Departure

LD201616 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, left Warsaw for home today after attending here a meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

At the airport Andrey Gromyko was seen off by Josef Czyrek, member of the PUWP Central Committee, foreign minister of Poland, and other officials. Among those who saw him off was the Soviet ambassador to Poland, Boris Aristov.

Return to Moscow

LD201642 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, returned to Moscow from Warsaw today. He attended the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

MOSCOW HOSTS CEMA TU CONFERENCE ON HOUSING POLICY

LD171155 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegations Arrive"]

[Text] Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia have arrived in Moscow for a conference of socialist countries trade union center secretaries on matters relating to trade union participation in carrying out housing policy.

The visitors were greeted at Sheremetyevo Airport by A.V. Viktorov, secretary of the AUCCTU; L.A. Kubyak, chief of the AUCCTU Housing and Service Division; and other AUCCTU executives.

Conference Ends

LD201457 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In Working People's Interests"]

[Text] A conference of Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Mongolian, Polish, Romanian, Soviet and Czechoslovak trade union center secretaries was held in Moscow 14-16 October, at which questions of trade union participation in the formulation and implementation of housing policy were discussed.

The meeting participants emphasized in their speeches that long-term housing construction plans have been adopted and are being fulfilled successfully in the socialist community countries. They discussed the role and tasks of trade unions in monitoring the distribution of living space and in implementing practical measures for the exploitation and preservation of the housing stock. Special attention was devoted to questions of providing young families with housing and of the influence of trade unions on improving architectural and planning decisions and the fitting out of houses and apartments, as well as on the optimum combination of housing, cultural-domestic and municipal construction.

The conference participants familiarized themselves with housebuilding practice in Moscow and visited the museum of the history and the reconstruction of the capital, districts with new construction projects and the Mytishchi construction plastics combine.

The exchange of experience which took place, as was pointed out at the conference, will make it possible to enrich the work forms and methods of the fraternal countries' trade unions and will contribute to the further development and strengthening of their fruitful cooperation.

AUCCTU Secretary A.V. Viktorov participated in the work of the conference.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD171850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 17 Oct 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, with Oleg Anichkin, writer on international affairs; Nikolay Shishlin, writer on international affairs; and Nikolay Portugalov, not further identified]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] The armed conflict between Iran and Iraq has been continuing now for about a month, and it is quite natural that many of our listeners raise the subject of Iran-Iraqi relations in their letters and express concern over developments in the Persian Gulf area. These points have been raised in particular by war and labor veterans Vasiliy Alekseyevich (Tikhonovskiy) from Smolensk, Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov from the village of Krivozerye in Penzenskaya Oblast, Georgiy Akimovich Kolesnikov from Nevinnomyssk in Stavropolskiy Kray, Comrade Yenenko from Kiev and others. The military action there truly is becoming more and more widespread and more and more forces and hardware--the air force, tanks and artillery--are being drawn in to it. Reports coming in from Baghdad and Tehran indicate that both sides are suffering considerable losses, including among the civilian population. Judging by statements made both by the Iranian and Iraqi leaders, the military action between the two states may continue for a long time yet.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

In the studio is a regular participant in the "International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, writer on international affairs Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, who is going to answer your questions. Well then, first of all, Oleg Nikolayevich, our listeners wonder whether any attempts have been made to achieve a ceasefire and hold talks to restore peace and solve the problems of the conflict by political means.

[Anichkin] Iraq has spoken out in favor of a ceasefire and establishing a truce with Iran, but on its own conditions. It informed the UN secretary general and other states of its proposals. For Iran such proposals, as is evident from statements made by the Iranian leaders, are completely unacceptable; they demand the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory. Various reports have been appearing in the Western press to the effect that neither Iraq nor Iran have sufficient military reserves to carry on active military operations for a prolonged period. Such assertions are based only on assumptions, and they should be treated accordingly. In any event, both sides have stated on more than one occasion that they have sufficient means at their disposal to carry on prolonged military action. Recently reports have been appearing about various mediatory missions, but at present it is too early to judge their effectiveness.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the growing armed conflict between Iran and Iraq is apparently doing substantial damage to both countries.

[Anichkin] Very serious damage, and the losses are not only, so to speak, of a military nature--the civilian population is being killed, civilian buildings are being destroyed, and a result of bombing and artillery bombardment oil refineries, pipelines, fuel storage tanks and oil ports are being demolished. The destructive strikes against the oil extraction and petroleum refining industries may damage the economies of both states in such a way that the consequences will be felt for many years to come. Oil, you will understand, is the chief wealth of these countries. Income from oil exports comprises up to nine-tenths of their foreign currency receipts and is the main source for financing their development. Neither Iraq nor Iran will gain anything from the mutual destruction, bloodletting and wrecking of one another's economy. The only one to gain will be a third side, to whom the interests of the peoples of that area are alien.

[Kosovan] Excuse me, Oleg Nikolayevich, but I would like here to quote an extract from a letter from a regular listener of ours, Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov from the village of Krivozerye. He notes, and quite rightly, that all peace-loving forces desire a peaceful settlement to disputes between the two countries. Neighbor should live side by side with neighbor, Yakov Tikhonovich writes, in peace and friendship and not hide knives up their sleeves. The sooner that the fire of conflict between Iran and Iraq is put out, the better it will be for both sides and for the whole region. The Iran-Iraqi conflict, however, comrade Makarov notes, suits Washington and the West right down to the ground. Moreover, judging by everything, the aim there is to fan the flames of the conflict that has arisen, thus weakening both Iran and Iraq, and to let someone else do their dirty work for them. The United States justifies the continuing buildup of its military might in the Persian Gulf by its desire to defend its so-called "vital interests." How convincing are their arguments, Oleg Nikolayevich?

[Anichkin] In my view their references to "safeguarding vital interests," as they put it, look quite unconvincing. The United States declares many parts of the world to be zones of its interests in just too arbitrary a way, and as a rule this is done without any account being taken of the vital interests of other countries. Ceasing oil exports from Iraq and Iran as a result of the armed conflict between those countries so far has not had a great effect on the world capitalist markets for this energy source. A number of oil-producing countries are now increasing their oil production in order to make up for the halt in the oil flow from those two warring countries. In addition, the developed capitalist countries have accumulated considerable commercial stockpiles of oil. According to official figures, the United States, a number of West European countries and Japan have stocks equivalent to several months--right up to 6 months'--consumption.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what is Iraq and Iran's share of U.S. oil imports? This question is asked by Comrades Vasilyev and Andreyev, listeners in Moscow.

[Anichkin] As far as Iran is concerned, the United States stopped buying Iranian oil last year. Iraq's share of U.S. oil imports is just 1 percent. Somewhat more oil is exported from those countries to the European Common Market countries. In their oil balance Iraq's share is 10 percent and Iran's 4 percent.

[Kosovan] But the United States says that there is now a threat to the sea routes via which oil is delivered from other countries in that region, so it must be ready to take resolute measures to ensure that oil is supplied without interruption.

[Anichkin] Yes, it does make such statements and, moreover, does not conceal its intentions to use force. A few days ago President Carter said bluntly, and I quote: The United States has large armed forces in the area and it is ready to use them if I so decide. It is my duty to keep the Strait of Hormuz open. The President, as you can see, has clearly exceeded his authority as far as the Strait of Hormuz is concerned, for the strait does not belong to the United States. Such a way of putting things shows the true essence of the policy of safeguarding U.S. vital interests. Besides this, oil supplies to consumers from other countries in the Persian Gulf via the Strait of Hormuz is continuing without hindrance. The Iranian Government has made a special statement that it will observe full international obligations regarding the strait and will ensure normal navigation along this waterway. Of course, attempts are being made to cast aspersions on other countries, with mention made of the desire to break through to warm waters and the intention of getting hold of other people's oil. These are lies, malicious fabrications by people whose guilt, as they say, stands out a mile.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, how can one qualify the U.S. stance in this conflict?

[Anichkin] Formally, Washington talks incessantly about neutrality and calls upon others not to interfere in the conflict. What in fact is taking place, is the most open interference in the affairs of this explosive region. The Americans, as I have already said, have stopped hiding this fact. The United States is building up its armed forces in the area: There are already two aircraft carrier formations there, headed by the aircraft carriers Eisenhower and Midway. In all, over 30 U.S. naval ships are concentrated there, and the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force" is ready to be transferred to the area. In addition, Washington is making energetic efforts to knock together an international naval force with the participation of a number of Western countries. Certain countries have responded to the U.S. call, although it is quite obvious that this is just a smokescreen to conceal U.S. armed interference in the events that are now being played out in the Persian Gulf area.

[Kosovan] One of our listeners, Comrade Simenov from Kostroma, recalls that at the very start of the conflict Washington sent to Saudi Arabia aircraft equipped with the AWACS early warning system and notes that this also indicates U.S. interference in the Middle East.

[Anichkin] This, though, is a fact pointing to an increase in U.S. interference. Whatever the "temporary nature" of this U.S. action--as Washington tries to qualify it--the situation that is developing is fraught with the great risk of further extension of U.S. interference. Even a minor incident involving U.S. forces may entail, as has happened before in other places, a new expansion of the U.S. military presence. This, as I have already said, is admitted by the Americans themselves. The Washington POST wrote that in its policy the United States, and I quote, has embarked on the path of military interference. The newspaper continues that sending U.S. forces to an area where military action is taking place and entrusting them with the task of repulsing the threat that is arising inside that area is, without doubt, interference. And the newspaper adds that the United States has embarked on a slippery path: We are returning surely once again to a policy of intervention, and intervention in a region where the stakes are the highest and the possibilities of errors and miscalculations are the greatest.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, that really is an admission that Washington is pursuing a policy which may fan the flames of armed conflict even higher and create yet another major hotbed of tension in the world. What is our reaction to the events in that region? This is asked, in particular, by Comrade Yenenko from Kiev, Morozov from Omsk, and other listeners.

[Anichkin] The Soviet Union favors the soonest possible political settlement of the conflict by the efforts of both states. Like any other part of the world, the Persian Gulf area is the sphere of vital interests of the states situated there and no others. And no one has the right to interfere in their affairs, to act the part of their patrons or self-styled "guardians of order."

Beijing Policies

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich. Judging by your letters, esteemed comrades, many of you are interested in various aspects of the foreign and domestic policies of the Beijing leadership. We have had letters on this subject from Comrades Danilov of Chelysbinsk, Andreyev of Palki village in Yaroslavskaya Oblast, Kuliyev of Sevastopol, Klyuev of Kaspiysk in Dagestanskaya ASSR, Miroshnichenko of Donetsk, Kozlov of Kostroma, and others.

We have asked international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin to take part in our program. But before asking you to speak, Nikolay Vladimirovich, I will read an excerpt from a letter from Comrade Yegorov of Ulan-Ude. He writes that much can be heard about the so-called "de-Maoification" of China, but at the same time the Chinese leadership continues to adopt a hostile position regarding the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. Beijing makes hegemonism and great-power expansionism the core of its policy, and Comrade Yegorov writes in this connection: What have the present leaders of China brought to Soviet-Chinese relations that is new? This sort of question is common in many of our listeners' letters. Nikolay Vladimirovich, how would you answer it?

[Shishlin] Soviet-Chinese relations can probably only be understood these days in the general context of Chinese foreign policy, and if one considers this policy, one sees that for a comparatively long time now, this policy has been oriented towards the development of links with the West, but relations not at all of the usual kind. It is not a matter of maintaining normal diplomatic and economic relations, but relations behind which lies a certain political theme. This political theme is quite firmly directed against the interests of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, and the interests of a stable peace. In this respect, Beijing's latest actions undoubtedly indicate that in spite of certain changes and alterations in the domestic policy of the country or the quite dramatic events which are now developing in China in connection with the opening of the trial of the so-called gang of four, in which several generals of the Lin Biao group are involved--in spite of all these dramatic events in China's internal policy, China's course in foreign policy continues to be permeated with blatant anti-Sovietism. True, the Chinese leaders have become rather more careful about what they say in their statements intended for the broader public. They say that they are not against detente, that they do not want war, but they at once find it necessary to add they are convinced that a new war is inevitable.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Vladimirovich, in that case how is one to understand this Chinese course?

[Shishlin] I think that China has nothing else with which to pay for its special relationship with the West, and it is prepared to pay in the very same coin which is used every time any high-level visit by some high-ranking American official to China takes place, when the Chinese try to widen their access to Western arsenals. So in this light, in effect, Soviet-Chinese relations are frozen at a very low level, and this in spite of the fact that from the Soviet side numerous efforts have been made to bring our relations with our southern neighbor onto a more or less normal basis, and furthermore, in spite of the fact that the Soviet side has repeatedly expressed readiness to restore these relations to a truly good-neighborly level if this is also desired by the Chinese side. It is understandable, in light of these rather general considerations, that Soviet-Chinese talks--both the talks on border matters and the talks on normalizing relations--have in effect been frozen by the Chinese side. The Chinese side does not consider it timely to continue these talks. They do not break off the talks, but they do not go on with them either, so that in effect these negotiations are not in progress today.

China is also pursuing a similar line in relation to its southern neighbor, Socialist Vietnam, where also, as is known, the latest proposals from the Vietnamese comrades concerning the resumption of Vietnamese-Chinese talks were arrogantly rejected in Beijing.

[Kosovan] One may ask then, what is the future of this policy, if it does have one, and where will it lead?

[Shishlin] I think we should not shut our eyes to the fact that this policy really is dangerous. But it is not as simple as it appears at first glance, nor is it as simple as they would sometimes like to see it in certain Western capitals. China not only has an anti-Soviet card in its pocket. Who can be sure that in time, China will not pull out an anti-American card, or anti-Japanese card? But this is just one consideration. There is another one, namely that although in the world, in political life at present, we can see various trends, tendencies and aspects--and the situation is really exceptionally complex--the objective interests of the overwhelming majority of countries and peoples undoubtedly create a firm basis for strengthening the tendency towards detente, the reanimation of the detente process, the reanimation of the process of stabilizing really peaceful and good-neighborly relations between peoples. And in the context of this tendency, certainly Beijing's present-day militant hegemonist policy does not have a future.

FRG Election Results

[Kosovan] Thank you, Nikolay Vladimirovich. One of the central events in international life in the first half of October definitely was the parliamentary elections in the FRG. Political life in this period was extremely stormy. The conservative position of the CDU/CSU, under the leadership of Strauss, was lusting for power and threatening to tear up by the roots continuity in the policy of detente developed in the 1970s. Now very many in the FRG feel a sense of relief. The ruling coalition of the Social Democrats and Free Democrats won a convincing victory. They have a reliable majority in the Bundestag, which saves them from various types of parliamentary surprises in future votes, etc. On the other hand, the CDU/CSU suffered the most serious defeat in its entire history. The continuity of the coalition's policy is thus safeguarded. A major element in this continuity is the intention to assist the progress of detente, including military detente, on the basis of the parity of forces, and to continue a constructive dialogue with the socialist East of Europe. It is no coincidence that Chancellor Schmidt, immediately after the victory, in describing the policy which will be continued by the coalition, began with detente. It was also emphasized in the first official joint statement by the coalition parties.

Our listener, Comrade (Nazarov) from Donetsk, writes in this connection that, as some West German experts have so far affirmed, foreign policy allegedly does not have a significant influence on the outcome of elections in the FRG. It is caused by the fact that, apparently, the average West German voter is interested primarily in preserving his standard of living, and consequently, in purely economic and social problems. Does the outcome of the present election disprove this contention, Comrade (Nazarov) asks. I address this question to international journalist Nikolay Sergeyevich Portugalov. Would you like to speak on this, Nikolay Sergeyevich?

[Portugalov] There is no argument about this. This problem did affect the outcome of the election. The SDP/FDP coalition, which came to power 11 years ago on the slogan of social reforms, which were long overdue in West Germany, limited itself to timid half-measures. The rise in inflation, the cost of living, state debts, the uncertainty of people about the next day, were skillfully used by the CDU/CSU demagogues. All the more so that now, today, in a situation of constantly deepening crisis in the capitalist economy, the Social Democrats, as the senior partner in the ruling coalition, show an ever greater inclination to place the burden of the crises on the shoulders of the working people. But the majority of the West German voters came to the conclusion that whatever demagogic promises Strauss may shower, whatever social services the Christian Democrats may promise, matters could only become worse if the CDU/CSU were allowed to return to power. But, naturally, the conservatives preferred not to say in the pre-election days that they were planning further reductions in social allocations, a return to classical capitalism, not spiced with reforms.

But the CDU/CSU foreign policy program, a program of unlimited confrontations with the socialist countries, with transition to the irresponsible course of anti-detente, complete subjugation of the national interests of West Germany to the interests of the American military-industrial complex, convinced wide circles of the West German public that the CDU/CSU coming to power, headed by Strauss, not only would not lead to a decrease in military expenditure, but, on the contrary, an increase, and moreover would be linked with an incalculable risk to peace in Europe. This is why the conclusion is justified that not the economic and social questions, first and foremost, with all their importance, decided the fate of the election, but the foreign policy concepts of the rival parties.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Sergeyevich, what typical elements of the election campaign in the FRG might be cited as support for that point of view?

[Portugalov] For example, in not one election speech on foreign policy questions did the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats fail to call attention to the recent trip by Chancellor Schmidt and Genscher, foreign minister, to Moscow, their conversation with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders, emphasizing that as a result of that visit new, concrete prospects were opened for progress in military detente, in particular on such a question of such urgency for Europe as the limitation and reduction of nuclear missile systems deployed on its territory. In vain did Strauss and his propagandists try to depict the leaders of the coalition, primarily the Social Democratic leaders, as some kind of Moscow fraction, Moscow's errand-boys, etc.

Well, we know that the FRG occupies a solid and not inconsequential position in NATO--this is not questioned--nor is anyone inclined, neither on the Rhine nor in our country, to use the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to see Soviet-West German relations in some ideal light. There are many differences in the approaches of our countries to key political problems, including the questions of disarmament and military detente. But one cannot fail to cite the efforts of the coalition to search for realistic ways to continue detente, which the opposition would like to block. One more element played a big role in the success of the coalition--its leaders showed that loyally, and frequently--to be blunt--more zealously than others, they were fulfilling their obligations in relation to the United States, as NATO leaders. Nevertheless, they do not intend to blindly follow the Americans, without reservation if this will contradict the interests of West Germany. Well, let us say directly that it is their natural feeling of self-preservation. This position is now popular in the FRG. Precisely now, when the United States is openly speaking of its intention to transform Europe into a potential theater of restricted nuclear war.

I myself saw a 4-hour television discussion between the leaders of the rival parties; literally the whole country was sitting in front of television screens watching it. Bonn observers, and ordinary Germans too, said then that the audience, an audience of many millions, gained the impression that Strauss would follow the Americans literally through fire and water, would send German Navy ships anywhere--to the Persian Gulf, for instance--would take part in Beijing's military modernization, would deliver modern weapons to the Afghan rebels, and so on. It is worth recalling that Strauss, though recognizing in words the need to observe the Eastern treaties, in fact demanded the literal liquidation of the entire Ostpolitik, its amputation, and also called for active cooperation with antisocialist elements in the East of Europe.

Strauss' failure, to all appearances, is a landmark in FRG's history. On one occasion, Strauss, after drinking heavily--the press has written about this--in an outburst of drunken frankness, said that he hoped that the situation in the FRG would never be so bad, so hopeless, that he would be called on to take the chancellor's chair. But this time he apparently decided, in the twilight of his political career, that it was a critical time for Strauss, and decided to try his strength, probably for the last time, in the struggle for the chancellorship. On another occasion Strauss, with his inherent political hypocrisy, said that he would rather plant pineapples in Alaska than try for the post of chancellor. Now, after the elections, the West German papers are printing cartoon variations on the theme of Strauss, in slippers and a dressing gown, studying instruction books on growing tropical fruit north of the Arctic circle.

[Kosovan] But these details, interesting as they are, are not the point. The main thing is that Strauss, as we see, conducted his election campaign in a style of the most degraded demagogy, on a hysterically anti-Soviet note.

[Portugalov] More than that, he attacked all liberals, seditionists [Kramolnikov], troublemakers [smutyanov] and dissidents in the FRG: This reminded one of the witches' sabbath on the Brocken, from Faust. No such witches' sabbath of reaction had been seen in West Germany even in Adenauer's time, when the temperature was at its lowest in the days of the cold war.

[Kosovan] Obviously all this had its effect on the election struggle.

[Portugalov] The election campaign atmosphere, thanks to this style of waging it by the CDU/CSU--and the CDU, by the way, followed Strauss without the slightest quibble--was charged with violence as if with ozone, before a storm. It was no coincidence that in the course of the election campaign, the heirs of the fascists raised their heads. The neo-Nazis went from words to bloody deeds. In Munich, during a folk festival, a bomb exploded. This bomb explosion was connected with the notorious Hoffman Military Sports Group, a neo-Nazi, fascist organization, which in Bavaria--with Strauss' connivance and that of his land, i.e. provincial, ministers--was made out to be just a few harmless eccentrics playing like soldiers. These eccentrics killed 13 people and crippled over 200. In the bloody reflection of the horrors of the Munich explosion, even many conservative voters, who did not support the Social Democrats (?and their allies), saw their possible future under Strauss and recoiled. It was all too painfully reminiscent of the ill-famed memories of the past.

[Kosovan] And so, Nikolay Sergeyevich, the elections in the FRG are over. The results are known. The parties of the ruling coalition have already published their first statement of principle, which you mentioned at the beginning of your talk, and in this, in general form, they confirmed the continuity of the policy they are conducting. And how will events develop from now on? We are asked to answer this question by Comrades Konstantinov of Leningrad, Penchenko of Krivoy Rog, Samoylov of Moscow and several other listeners.

[Portugalov] At the end of the month they will hold full-scale negotiations on concluding a coalition agreement, that is, an agreement between the parties of the ruling coalition, between the Social Democrats and their junior partners, the bourgeois Free Democratic Party, on the main lines of policy, domestic and foreign.

In the course of these talks compromises will be worked out and established on several vexing issues. But obviously these talks will not be simple ones. There are quite a few vexing issues of this type between the partners. But as to their successful conclusion I have no doubts. Soon after this elections for the chancellorship will be held. They will be a matter of formality because there is no doubt that they will return Helmut Schmidt. He will present the new cabinet to the FRG president, a cabinet which in the opinion of most people will undergo only very insignificant changes of personality. And then a few days later the chancellor will make his first governmental statement before the Bundestag.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Sergeyevich, what can one say about the CDU/CSU opposition? Our listener Zakharova from Kremenchug is interested in the position of this bloc after such a crushing defeat in the elections.

[Portugalov] Anxious to prevent speculation about a possible split, the CDU/CSU made an announcement that they are going to preserve the unity of the parties. Helmut Kohl, the chairman of the CDU, has again been elected the leader of the CDU/CSU coalition for 4 years. Franz Josef Strauss remains as the minister president of the Land of Bavaria, and as such rejects the parliamentary mandate. He has already declared, however, that he intends to play a leading role on a federal scale, on the scale of West Germany as a whole, in the future, making use of his position in the Bundesrat, the house representing the Laender in the West German parliament.

However many people also share the opinion that the aging leader of West German reaction is near his political eclipse. That is the general forecast.

In all these forecasts calculated by the experts on the political scene in Bonn, in parallel with speculation which is unavoidable in such cases, there is no little truth--well let's say more cautiously--some are more likely to come about than others. But still, in our view, it is still somewhat premature to make such comprehensive forecasts. In the best journalistic tradition, it is better to wait until the first 100 days of the new Bundestag are over.

But speaking now about the political outlook of the ruling coalition and the opposition in the new Bundestag, and in this proceeding from the basic indisputable results of the elections which have taken place, it is perfectly possible to reach the following conclusion. The will of the majority of the West German population is to continue the policy of detente, including military detente--that is a simple and obvious fact. Many people in the FRG, therefore, hope that the new, third Schmidt-Genscher cabinet will not weaken its efforts directed at strengthening and deepening detente in Europe and at the reestablishment in the world of the favorable political climate of the 1970's, using in this the specific weight--which is by no means insignificant--of the FRG in the Western alliance system. In this context paramount importance is attached to the contribution which the FRG can make to military detente.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Nikolay Sergeyevich.

UN FIRST COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF DISARMAMENT

Troyanovskiy Remarks

LD180722 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 18 Oct, TASS--The struggle against war danger is taking on a particular importance in the present-day international situation which has become complicated through the fault of the imperialist forces, Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, said at the U.N. General Assembly's First Committee which is discussing disarmament problems.

"Having taken the course towards hegemony in world affairs and having worked out a kind of 'anti-detente doctrine'," he said, "the United States, with the support of some other NATO countries and the present Beijing leaders, is deliberately heightening tension in various parts of the world, is steering matters to expansion of the existing military blocs and to the creation of new ones, is speeding up the build up of its armies, is increasingly stockpiling nuclear and conventional arms, is adopting new military programs, and is giving greater scope to military preparations." Actively cultivated in the West lately is a kind of nostalgia for the bygone times and--one can say directly--for the United States' irrevocable superiority in military might.

Desire Questioned

LD181424 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 18 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes report: In the current circumstance characterized by the aggravation of the international situation brought about by imperialist forces, the struggle against the danger of war becomes particularly important, Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, said at the U.N. General Assembly's First Committee which is discussing disarmament problems.

"Having embarked upon the course towards hegemony in world affairs and having worked out to this end a sort of an 'anti-detente doctrine'", he said "the United States, supported by some other NATO countries and the present Beijing leaders deliberately whip up tension in various parts of the world, work to expand the existing and create new military blocs, accelerate the build up of their armies, and stockpile on an ever increasing scale nuclear and conventional armaments."

"A sort of nostalgia about the past and, to put it bluntly, about the irrecoverable superiority of the U.S. in military might has of late been actively cultivated in the West," Oleg Troyanovskiy emphasized.

"In the field of disarmament such a course has resulted in the United States, its NATO associates and the Chinese hegemonists working to artificially slow down and even disrupt efforts and concrete negotiations on limiting the arms race."

"The socialist countries did not, do not and will not espouse any strategic doctrine other than the defensive one. They did not, do not and will not intend to acquire first nuclear strike capability," Oleg Troyanovskiy pointed out.

Having rejected the assertions about the great powers, alleged equal responsibility for the arms race and for the lack of sufficient progress in the field of disarmament, the Soviet representative at the United Nations put a number of questions to those who adhere to such a point of view which has pretensions to objectivity:

Who froze the process of the SALT II treaty ratification thus endangering its entry into force?

Who took a decision in May 1978 on an annual automatic increase in military expenditure?

Who took a decision in December 1979 to deploy in Western Europe qualitatively new medium-range nuclear-missile systems thus seriously endangering the approximate military-strategic balance and stability in Europe and throughout the world?

Who unilaterally suspended talks on limiting and subsequently reducing military activities in the Indian Ocean?

Who unilaterally suspended talks on limiting international arms trade and supplies?

Who refuses to engage in serious talks on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons gradually reducing their stockpiles up to and including their total destruction?

Who creates artificial obstacles in the talks on the complete and general prohibiton of nuclear-weapon tests?

Who for several years now has been sabotaging agreement on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe?

"The list of these questions which is far from being complete should make it perfectly clear that all talk about the so-called equal responsibility not only distorts the actual state of affairs but also constitutes a convenient cover for the continuation of the militarist policy dangerous for peace," the Soviet representative said.

Then Oleg Troyanovskiy set out the concrete measures which are being suggested by the Soviet Union for lessening war danger. These are the renunciation of the expansion of military blocs, the renunciation of an increase in the armed forces and conventional armaments, the strengthening of security guarantees for non-nuclear states, the reaching of agreement on a year-long moratorium on any nuclear explosions and the successful completion within the period of the elaboration of a treaty on total ban on nuclear weapons' tests.

TROYANOVSKIY RECEIVES NAMIBIA RECOMMENDATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL

LD201331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] New York, TASS--O.A. Troyanovskiy, chairman of the Security Council and USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, received a delegation from the international conference of solidarity with the Namibian people held in Paris from 11 through 13 September.

The delegation handed over the declaration approved at the forum. The members of the delegation noted that the conference appealed to the Security Council to impose all-embracing, compulsory sanctions, including an embargo on oil deliveries, against the racist South African regime, which is continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia and hindering the implementation of UN decisions on granting its people independence. In a talk with the delegation the UN Security Council chairman noted the conference's great significance for mobilizing broad public opinion in support of the Namibian people's struggle for freedom, and also the urgent nature of the conference's decisions.

The international conference declaration was examined at a specially convened session of the UN Council on Namibia. In the course of debate members of the council stressed the need to step up further the international community's efforts aimed at liberating Namibia from the domination of the racist Pretoria regime.

U.S., PRC REJECTION OF SOVIET INITIATIVES AT UN SESSION HIT

LD201021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 80 p 5

[PRAVDA correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and A. Tolkunov dispatch: "What the Debate Has Shown"]

[Text] New York, 11 Oct--An important part of the 35th UN General Assembly session's work has ended--the general debate, in which the representatives of various states set forth their governments' views and stances on the burning issues of world politics.

On this occasion too the Soviet Union attached paramount importance to the problem of ensuring international peace and security. The speech by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, emphasized that disarmament is the most important global problem, on whose solution mankind's future depends. The proposal submitted by the Soviet Union "On Some Urgent Measures To Lessen the Danger of War" directly points to the main source of threat to peace and proposes a positive program for eliminating the threat of nuclear war by limiting the arms race and reducing nuclear arsenals. It is important to note that this proposal is inextricably linked with the general program of disarmament, which the Soviet Union puts forward from the UN rostrum year in, year out--something also recalled in the memorandum submitted by the USSR, which contains 27 clauses summarizing the proposals previously submitted by the Soviet Union.

The debate revealed a struggle between two lines. While the Soviet proposals and the other socialist countries' positions precisely orient the world public toward preserving and deepening the detente process and improving the international climate, the representatives of imperialist and hegemonist forces adopted a diametrically opposite stance.

The speeches by the representatives of the United States and certain of its allies showed that they merely pay lip service to detente and are essentially trying to exploit the current General Assembly session in order to step up confrontation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and to step up international tension. This is manifested in the attempts to shift onto the Soviet Union the blame for the increased complexity of the international situation and the slowdown in disarmament talks and in an attempt to sidetrack the session into discussing imaginary crises. In short, efforts were made to divert world public attention from the real threat to peace posed by the policy of imperialism and hegemonism.

However, the majority of delegates did not follow their lead. Many speakers pointed out that the central problem of ensuring lasting and just peace has been and remains the achievement of progress in the sphere of military detente, limitation of the arms race and real disarmament. And they stressed in forthright terms that the entry into force of the SALT II treaty, whose ratification is being delayed by the American side, would be of paramount significance for quantitative and qualitative strategic arms limitation. "My government," Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund stated, "calls for the speediest ratification of the SALT II treaty.... It provides the basis for real progress while significantly reducing the level of nuclear arms." Finnish Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen also called for the agreement to be ratified, stressing that it "must be implemented without delay and lead not only to the quantitative but also the qualitative limitation of nuclear armaments." Almost all the session delegates voiced support for the SALT II treaty.

Many speeches, including those from the representatives of a number of developing countries, voiced sharp criticism of the American policy of building up naval forces in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. This policy, the speakers noted, is part of the general U.S. course of exacerbating the international situation, which runs counter to numerous UN, OAU and nonaligned movement decisions. The Indian Ocean must be transformed into a zone of peace, the speaker declared.

Israel's aggressive, annexationist policy in the Near East was universally condemned (unless, of course, you count the stance of the United States and certain of its allies.)

This year is the 20th anniversary of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, submitted by the Soviet Union. With the support of the socialist states, the Afro-Asian countries are resolutely demanding that the last bastions of colonialism and racism in southern Africa be smashed. My country, Zambian representative W. Chakulya stated, draws UN attention to the Republic of South Africa's continuing illegal occupation of Namibia.

Among the urgent problems facing the developing countries, many delegates mentioned overcoming the legacy of colonialism and, in particular, the exploitation and economic backwardness of Asian, African and Latin American countries. The imperialist monopolies, the speakers stressed, are continuing to plunder the developing countries, ignoring their legitimate interests and hampering the restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic, just basis.

Overall, despite the opposition of imperialist and hegemonist forces, especially Washington and Beijing, the discussions during the general debate reflected a desire to end the arms race, curb the apologists for nuclear madness and adventurism and ensure lasting and just peace for people.

The general debate is over. Now comes the work of the General Assembly committees.

EFFORTS TO DEPOLITICIZE UNESCO CONFERENCE DEBATE SCORED

LD170931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondents V. Ardatovskiy and V. Kassis "Belgrade Reportage": "UNESCO's Important Role"]

[Text] The 21st UNESCO general conference session is continuing its work in Belgrade's "Sava Center" Palace of Congresses. The general political discussion has finished. The membership of the UNESCO Executive Council has been announced, in accordance with the charter. Among the 19 new members are the Ukrainian SSR, Czechoslovakia, India, Algeria, the FRG, Italy and other countries.

In the "Sava Center's" spacious, well-equipped auditoriums commissions have begun to discuss concrete questions of UNESCO activity. The first sessions showed that the conference is accompanied by efforts by the United States and NATO countries to torpedo the constructive ideas put forward within the UNESCO framework by the socialist community countries and many developing states.

Let us cite one example of how these "poisoners of wells" operate. America's TIME magazine brazenly demands that the Soviet Union...refrain from discussing broadcasts by the subversive Radio Liberty. Yet the question of stopping the subversive activity of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe--activity contrary to the Helsinki Final Act--has been raised more than once in UNESCO not only by socialist community countries but by many other members of that organization.

Nor did TIME magazine fail to pay attention to the question of the dissemination of information by Western agencies in developing countries. Here too they turn everything upside down and defend the positions of "information neocolonialism," which is hindering the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America in creating and relying on their own mass media.

Judging from conversations in the corridors at the "Sava Center," a bitter struggle lies ahead over the problems of the democratic norms of cooperation in the information sphere in the course of discussion of the report drafted and submitted to UNESCO by an authoritative international commission headed by Sean MacBride, the well-known Irish public figure and holder of the international Lenin prize "For Strengthening Peace Between Peoples."

Great interest is aroused by the draft resolution submitted by the USSR delegation on measures to fulfill the declaration on the basic principles of the mass media's contribution to strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, to the development of human rights and to the struggle against racism and apartheid and incitement to war, which was adopted at the last UNESCO general conference session.

One of UNESCO's main tasks is the struggle for peace and detente. It is in this light that UNESCO's activity should be assessed, whatever the sphere of science, culture or information concerned. The intensifying attempts to depoliticize UNESCO and reduce it to the level of a cultural enlightenment "club" and an archeological "institute" are clearly contrary to this principle.

Some people are always poking their nose in where they don't belong.... One of the first to address the fourth commission, which is concerned with questions of culture and the mass media, was the Beijing delegate. [paragraph continues]

His speech was a typical example of attempts to distract UNESCO from the urgent problems which concern all mankind. He devoted his speech almost entirely to the excavations held in Beijing recently, in the course of which objects were discovered dating back to 435 BC, including a collection of...60 bells. Those present listened in amazement to the Beijing representative's raptures over the music performed with such bells in the distant times of the Chu dynasty....

And this at a time when UNESCO and all the world's mass media must sound the "big alarm bell" to protect the world against the threat of a destructive new war, to stop explosive conflicts and to bring about the triumph of the idea of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among all peoples and the complete elimination of colonialism and racism and of the backwardness and poverty of many countries.

Judging from the prevailing sentiments in Belgrade's "Sava Center" the participants in the UNESCO conference intend to rebuff both the neocolonialist sirens from across the ocean and the Beijing propagandists who seek to hide the turbulent contemporary world behind grotesque references to ancient bells.

MAKEYEV ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON ROLE OF MULTINATIONALS

LD171233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and A. Tolkunov: "For Just Economic Relations"]

[Text] New York, 9 Oct--The 37th UN General Assembly Second Committee on Economic and Financial Matters is discussing a report from the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the body chiefly responsible, under the General Assembly's leadership, for UN socioeconomic activity.

With every justification the representatives of many countries who spoke in the general discussion expressed grave concern in connection with the exacerbation of international tension and the war hysteria unleashed by imperialist forces which jeopardizes peace and the security of all peoples and places new obstacles in the way of the restructuring of international economic relations and the establishment of a new and just international economic order on an equitable and democratic basis.

The discussion noted the buildup of crisis phenomena in the capitalist economy and pointed out that the developed capitalist countries are trying to shift the burden of the growing economic crisis onto the developing countries by exporting inflation and cranking up prices for industrial products. And they are pursuing a policy of economic blackmail, boycott and embargo vis-a-vis other countries.

Along with the other socialist countries the Soviet Union believes that the success of international economic cooperation, including the accelerated growth of the developing countries' economies, depends on strengthening world peace, deepening the relaxation of international tension and curbing the arms race. We are deeply convinced, USSR representative Ye.N. Makeyev said, that additional resources for development purposes, on which the developing countries are pinning so much hope, must be sought primarily through the adoption of effective measures in the sphere of real disarmament. The Soviet Union's proposals in this sphere are well known.

The USSR representative expressed grave concern in connection with the state of affairs concerning the matter of formulating a so-called code of conduct for multinational corporations. The Western countries' persistent line is that the code which is being formulated should protect the mercenary interests of the multinational corporations to the detriment of the legitimate interests of the developing countries. In violation of UN General Assembly decisions on the purpose of the code, specifically on eradicating the negative consequences of multinational corporations' activity in the developing countries, the West is clearly holding up work on the code and is seeking to bring matters to an impasse by creating artificial, far-fetched problems. However, the urgency of the problem of protecting the developing countries' interests against the negative consequences of multinational corporations' activity, far from diminishing, is growing year by year. The basic result of the multinational corporations' activity in the developing countries is that the latter are being bled of massive funds so essential to their socioeconomic development. The commission on multinational corporations has the very important task of waging a consistent struggle against the multinational corporations' predatory policy in the developing countries.

GDR DRAFT PROPOSAL ON MADRID MEETING BACKED BY BLOC

LD200911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from M. Rostorchuk roundup "The Day Worldwide" under the rubric "The Madrid Meeting": "The GDR's Proposal"]

[Text] The GDR delegation has submitted for examination by the preparatory meeting in Madrid on 10 October a draft work program for the main Madrid meeting, which is to open on 11 November this year.

In accordance with this draft program, for the first 6 weeks of the main meeting's work equal time should be devoted, on the one hand, to an in-depth exchange of opinions on the fulfillment of the Final Act's provisions and the tasks defined by the conference and also--within the context of questions discussed at the conference--on improving their mutual relations, consolidating security and developing cooperation in Europe and developing the detente process in the future, and on the other hand, to the examination of proposals on the aforementioned questions.

The document submitted by the GDR delegation notes that from the seventh working week editorial groups will embark on drawing up the meeting's concluding document.

The delegations of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries supported the draft submitted by the GDR delegation. These delegations assess it as a major, positive contribution to the work of the preparatory meeting in Madrid. It is stressed that the draft promotes a resolution of the questions facing the preparatory meeting which would help ensure the success of the main Madrid meeting and the achievement of concrete, weighty results at that meeting.

CARTER, REAGAN EXPLOITING SALT II TREATY IN CAMPAIGN

LD210438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 20 Oct 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] As the date of the U.S. presidential elections approaches, both of the main candidates for that office are devoting more attention in their speeches to questions of international relations and, in particular, to the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty.

President Carter, UPI reports, intends to try to get the treaty ratified by the Senate in 1981 regardless of the situation in Afghanistan. I would like to recall in this connection that it was the events in Afghanistan that were used by the Carter administration as a pretext for freezing SALT II. It would appear that Carter now feels that to continue to ignoring demands by U.S. public opinion for the treaty to be ratified means losing a lot of votes in the election.

Ronald Reagan, on the other hand, intends if he is elected president to start talks on a new treaty which, in his opinion, would be more balanced. In its present form, the SALT II treaty is not to Reagan's liking. Thus, UPI reports the fate of SALT II depends on who wins the presidential elections.

In other words, we shall add for our part, attempts are being made to turn this most important document--the fruit of long and difficult work and a document which, as is generally recognized, may make an invaluable contribution to the process of limiting strategic offensive weapons--into an object of internal political struggle and personal rivalry, and to sacrifice the aims and ideals embodied in the treaty to the ambitions of politicians.

BROWN INTERVIEW SHOWS 'REAL' THREAT OF GULF ACTION

LD201441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 14 Oct,TASS--The United States is stepping up preparations for direct military intervention in the Persian Gulf region. The television interview by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown attests that the threat of such intervention is quite real and that Washington's declarations of "neutrality" in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict are merely a screen for intensive militarist preparations. He admitted in particular that the United States now possesses "more powerful" naval forces "than ever before" in the Arabian Sea, that is, in the immediate vicinity of the region of conflict. It is well known that Washington has concentrated over 30 warships in this region, including two aircraft carriers, the Eisenhower and the Midway, which are cruising at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

"Our naval forces occupy a dominant position in this region," the Pentagon chief stated, adding that the 'two aircraft carriers' presence in the composition of the giant armada guarantees U.S. "air supremacy" too. In general, as H. Brown made clear without any imbiguity, the United States is quite capable of "going in" to this region using considerable land-based air forces as well.

AS-SADAT PRESENTS 'ELECTION GIFT' TO CARTER

LD200915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from M. Rostarchuk roundup "The Day Worldwide": "A Dubious Gift"]

[Text] The trilateral talks between the participants in the Camp David deal have resumed in Washington after a 4-month break.

As-Sadat, who only recently was giving solemn assurances that, following the illegitimate annexation of Jerusalem and its proclamation as the "eternal and undivided capital" of Israel, he would not sit at the conference table until that decision is revoked, has been forced to go back on his word again. That is the unenviable lot of all apostates: Once having fallen into the quagmire of betrayal, they sink deeper and deeper into it all the time.

And as if to stress, on the one hand, their intention of not yielding an inch of land on the West Bank of the Jordan, and on the other hand to put As-Sadat in his place again (the place of an apostate and traitor), the members of the Israeli Government have announced that in a week's time the entire cabinet will make its first visit to the Israeli settlements illegally created there.

At the same time, despite the evident uselessness of the talks which have begun in Washington, the American administration has sought to make their setting as splendid as possible: They are being held in Blair House (a residence for particularly honored foreign guests), and the heads of the delegations will be received by President Carter in the White House.

However, as American observers explain, it is easy to explain the pump surrounding these talks: As before, the strategists of Carter's election campaign are trying to make use of the Camp David deal in their own interests, and the complete change of position by As-Sadat, who has agreed to the resumption of talks, is seen in Washington as an election gift to Carter. By placing the "recalcitrant" As-Sadat at the conference table, the present administration seeks to convince the American voter that one of Carter's most important foreign policy acts has by no means ended in fiasco.

U.S. PRESSURES MICRONESIA INTO 'ASSOCIATION'

LD201001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov under the rubric "Notes to the Point": "Trustees' Greed"]

[Text] By UN mandate the Islands of Micronesia have been under U.S. Trusteeship for 33 years. They are scattered over an enormous expanse of the Pacific Ocean and therefore, from a modern military planning position, are of extraordinarily important strategic significance. It is this latter circumstance which is fueling the Pentagon's lust. In violation of the UN Charter and the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, the U.S. administration is seeking to lay its hands on these territories.

For 11 years Washington has been conducting "talks" with the Micronesians regarding the islands' future status. It would be more correct to say arm-twisting rather than talks. The latest round of "persuasion" was held recently at the Kono Hilton Hotel in a small resort on Hawaii Island. Rosenblatt, the head of the U.S. delegation, described this meeting as "very hard and foreboding." Understandably, it is not easy to lure a people yearning for freedom into the trap of "free association" with the United States which Washington proposes. All the more so since the Micronesians have gained an understanding of some of the strategems of U.S colonialist policy. In 33 years the "trustee" has destroyed the traditional nature of their economy, driving the islanders into the services sphere of their administrative and military institutions and thus making their existence dependent on the U.S. presence. By administrative reforms the United States has destroyed the islanders' unity of action inhabitants in seeking independence. As a result of this tactic the Americans have succeeded in imposing on one of Micronesia's administrative units--the Mariana Islands--the status of "a state freely associated to the United States."

And now the "trustees" are rushing to agree with the representatives of the other parts of Micronesia (the period of trusteeship expires in 1981) on conditions for "new relations" reserving Washington's right to unlimited rule, including military rule, on the island.

The "trustees" forget just one thing--that the times of colonial assimilation have receded into the past and that the world community will not tolerate shameless encroachment on other people's lands and the peoples' freedom.

TURKATENKO REVIEWS, COMMENTS ON POLICY IN LAST 4 YEARS

LD181420 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] With the present American administration's term of office drawing to a close many observers are analyzing its record. This commentary on American foreign policy in the past few years was written by Nikolay Turkatenko, editor in chief of the Moscow-based journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA]:

As I see it, writes Nikolay Turkatenko, in the past 4 years the administration has been unable to solve a single pressing problem for Americans, and I mean such problems as inflation, chronic unemployment, racial discrimination and other essential human rights. The problems of energy and ecology also remain unsolved. One can add to this sorry record of the administration the fact that the Washington leaders and politilogists [as heard] have launched a war hysteria unheard of since the worst times of the cold war, reviving for the purpose the myth of a Soviet threat. Washington's line has placed Soviet-American relations on the brink of a crisis. It has had a most adverse effect on international relations as a whole. Not only heightening existing conflicts that could not be resolved, it has led to new ones, first of all those in the Middle East, southwest Asia and Southeast Asia, and what is most dangerous, this line has worsened the menace of a nuclear holocaust.

Just recall Presidential Directive No 59, which boils down to lowering the threshold of a nuclear war and even to a prremptive strike on Soviet territory. Zbigniew Brzezinski now stands actually at the helm of American foreign policy, a man possessed by a pathological hatred for the Soviet Union and for liberation movements in developing countries. It was under his guidance that new variants have been drawn up of old conceptions of the policy from positions of strength. These include Washington's claims to the leading role in the world as well as a (?line) to get the military superiority over the Soviet Union, which has disrupted the essential foundation of relaxation of tensions in Soviet-American relations, a commitment not to upset the existing parity in the military strength of the two powers.

Small wonder that the men who stood on positions of realism and tried to oppose the pressure of the hawks and of the military industrial complex were driven away from the Washington corridors of power. That was the loss of such a high-ranking official as Cyrus Vance, who was forced to resign as state secretary.

An appropriate theoretical basis was laid for the slightly renewed line in the old policy of strength. Thanks to Zbigniew Brzezinski again, a theory has gained currency about a so-called arc of instability that allegedly extends from the east coast of Africa, through the Middle East and southwest Asia to Southeast Asia. The instability in the region was announced as the handiwork of Moscow.

Allegedly Washington has been concerned all along with strengthening stability, but it has been actually worried about the maintenance of the shah's regime in Iran, about suppressing the April 1978 revolution in Afghanistan, and about keeping in power the bloody Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea, among other things. The administration's power politics have naturally failed to solve a single problem facing the United States on the international scene. They have only led the nation into another deadlock characteristic of cold-war times.

Considering the existing balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States and the world as a whole, this deadlock has proved even worse. Matters have reached a point when even a majority of America's NATO allies reject Washington's pressure to have them toe the line of America's policies. There are obviously increasing misgivings among the American voters, too, over Washington's power politics. All that compels the U.S. leaders, particularly of late, to proclaim more and more often, though only verbally, the administration's readiness to consider the real state of affairs in the world. One example is a recent statement by State Secretary Muskie, at Notre Dame University in South Bend, Indiana. I mean his recognition of the unreality of Washington's desire to get a military superiority over the Soviet Union, and of the vital importance for the United States too, of ratification of the SALT II treaty by Washington. What is also highly indicative, the state secretary admitted the need to react to the tendency for changes that is evident in the world.

One can describe as a display of realism the readiness Washington has finally announced to somehow respond to the latest Soviet initiative and start preliminary talks with the USSR on limiting nuclear armaments. And all this amounts to is individual (?short) wavelets of realism, those made only verbally, in an ocean of the militaristic, anti-Soviet and hegemonistic hysteria. Actually Washington's power politics remain unchanged, and they have already brought about direct American armed interference in the Persian Gulf area where a large number of U.S. naval vessels carrying nuclear missiles have been massed.

As Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said during a recent conversation with Armand Hammer, an American industrialist, a continued American line to heighten international tensions will further disrupt international relations and will lead to an increase in the war menace. In order to turn back such developments before it is too late, stressed President Brezhnev, it is necessary for the United States to follow a realistic policy, to resume constructive cooperation with the Soviet Union to solve pressing international problems, first of all issues related to limiting and reducing armaments. There will always be a positive response in the Soviet Union to such a policy.

SPEECH BY ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF MEYER SCORED

LD181954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] General Meyer, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, has spoken at a closed session of the Inter-American Defense Council. Composed in an overtly aggressive militarist tone, the speech abounds with attacks on Cuba and the Soviet Union. In particular the absurd accusation is leveled at these countries that they are supposedly spreading revolutions in Central America and the Caribbean basin and constitute a threat to the security of the United States. In plain terms the U.S. general threatened Cuba with the use of armed force. As is well known, Washington has declared the Caribbean basin a zone of extraordinary strategic importance and is attempting in any way possible to weaken the progressive social-political changes taking place there.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG ON REELECTION

LD171531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] Central Committee.

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song!

Please accept my congratulations in connection with your reelection to the post of general secretary of the KWP Central Committee. I wish you good health and successes in fulfilling the tasks outlined by the Sixth KWP Congress.

I am confident that relations between our parties and peoples will develop and strengthen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CPSU DELEGATION VISIT, KWP CONGRESS

Grishin Rally Address

LD171523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Friends' Solidarity; Korean-Soviet Friendship Meeting"]

[Text] Wonsan, 12 Oct--At a meeting of friendship of the Korean and Soviet peoples held here today, representatives of the working people of Wonsan, a major industrial and cultural center, warmly welcomed the CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, which took part in the work of the Sixth Korean Workers Party [KWP] Congress and the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the KWP's foundation. KWP Central Committee Secretary Hong Si-hak accompanied the delegation.

Tokko Mun-hung, chairman of the Kangwon Province People's Committee, who spoke at the meeting, stressed that the Korean and Soviet peoples are linked by strong ties of friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the just cause of socialism and communism.

V.V. Grishin, who was greeted by prolonged applause from those assembled, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade V.V. Grishin's Speech

Esteemed Comrade Hong Si-hak!

Esteemed Comrade Tokko Mun-hung!

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the CPSU delegation allow me wholeheartedly to thank you for your cordial reception and the warm words addressed to the CPSU and the multimillion-strong Soviet people.

We view the CPSU Central Committee delegation's invitation to the KWP Congress and the hospitality given to it from the first hours of its stay in your country as an expression of the friendly feelings which the Korean communists and DPRK working people feel for the party of Lenin and the land of Great October.

It is particularly pleasant for me to fulfill the assignment of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and convey his greetings and good wishes to all those taking part in this meeting and through you to the Korean communists and entire fraternal Korean people.

Soviet people are your good neighbors, allies and fellow-fighters in the struggle for the victory of the great cause of communism. We are glad that the DPRK working people under the leadership of their tested vanguard--the KWP and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song--have come to the party's sixth congress and its 35-year jubilee with impressive successes in the development of the national economy and in building a new society.

The DPRK today is an industrial state possessing a modern socialist industry and a highly productive agriculture. With every passing year the Korean working people are building up metal production, fuel extraction and production of machinery, machine tools and chemical and light industry products. Last year the Korean rural workers gathered a record grain harvest for the country--9 million tons. The face of socialist Korea is also determined by its new construction sites and new residential areas, clubs, children's institutions and educational establishment buildings.

We wholeheartedly congratulate the working class, peasantry, and working intelligentsia of fraternal Korea on their great achievements. Soviet people, with their Korean friends, take pride in the socialist gains on Korean soil.

The Soviet delegation will familiarize itself today with sincere interest with the glorious city of Wonsan. We know of the revolutionary services of the Wonsan working class and the working people's general strike which has gone down in the history of the Korean workers movement. We know how heroically your city fought during the criminal war unleashed by U.S. imperialism against the young republic. An especially great impression has been made on us by present-day Wonsan--a city of sailors and metallurgical workers, a city of machinery builders and students. It can be seen from everything how much has been done in recent years by the Wonsan working people and the city party organization.

While attending the sixth congress we heard with profound understanding the report delivered by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, in which he summed up the impressive results of the Korean people's struggle to build socialism and unite their motherland.

The KWP is setting tremendous tasks for the forthcoming decade. Their fulfillment will make the DPRK a developed socialist state with a progressive industry and highly productive agriculture. The program for Korea's peaceful unification advanced at the congress outlines realistic ways of resolving this important national problem.

Both at the congress and at yesterday's demonstration by the capital's working people we witnessed the great inspiration with which the start of the congress' work was greeted. On behalf of Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people we sincerely wish you, the representatives of the Wonsan working people, and the entire industrious Korean people the successful implementation of the decisions of the sixth party congress.

Dear comrades! Our country is living in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. The CPSU is advancing toward its 26th congress.

In implementing Lenin's behests the USSR working people under the CPSU's leadership have achieved outstanding successes in all spheres of economic and social life. Our country has witnessed the building and improvement of developed socialist society, which today represents the supreme achievement of social progress on earth.

Our country is at a stage of its historical development when the tasks of building the material and technical base of communism are being resolved, the speaker continued. The national economy is developing confidently and dynamically. In the 10th 5-Year Plan a great deal of fruitful work has been done on the basis of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. New industrial complexes have been created and are being created in the vast expanses of Siberia and the Far East, the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, in the southern and western regions, the north and the center. The attention of our party and state are constantly focused on questions of developing agriculture.

The party sees the entire point of its activity as being to ensure that the working people's material and cultural requirements are satisfied increasingly fully and that their life becomes richer and filled with greater content. In the seventies real per capita incomes in our country rose 50 percent. This was achieved with stable retail prices for basic foodstuffs and consumer goods. Over the same period 108 million people, which is 40 percent of the country's population, improved their housing conditions.

Science and culture have been widely developed in our country. Soviet society now is marked by the flowering of the people's spiritual life and the improvement of the working people's cultural level. Over 80 percent of the working population now has higher and complete or incomplete secondary education.

Society's social and ideological-political unity has been firmly asserted, all nations and ethnic groups have come closer together and a new historical community--the Soviet people--has formed on the basis of profound socioeconomic transformations.

The role of the soviets of people's deputies has recently increased considerably in our political system. The new USSR Constitution adopted in 1977 marked the further development of socialist democracy. Our new fundamental law has expanded and intensified the sociopolitical, economic and personal rights and freedoms of Soviet people, and the role and significance of the trade unions, Komsomol and other public organizations and also of labor collectives in resolving state and public tasks has increased.

The CPSU acts as the organizing and guiding force of all socioeconomic and cultural progress in Soviet society and as the nucleus of its political system. Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, the party guides all the working people's creative activity in the struggle for the victory of communism and acts as the main bearer of socialist democracy, the speaker noted.

Comrades! In its foreign policy activity the CPSU attaches paramount significance to the consolidation of unity and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and to the consolidation of our common international positions. Relations in the family of socialist peoples are built on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on equal rights and comradely cooperation.

Bilateral and multilateral meetings and talks at summit level play a very important role in the constant development and improvement of relations of friendship and cooperation between the socialist countries. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meetings in the Crimea with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states occupy a special place. The CPSU Central Committee assessed highly the significance of the 1980 Crimea meetings.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries consistently steer a course toward augmenting economic ties with each other. We all see this as the correct way to resolve the complicated problems of economic management under present conditions and a reliable guarantee of the fraternal countries' further successes.

The Soviet Union, defending the working people's interests and the people's interests, comes out in the international arena for the consolidation of peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation. The struggle against the threat of war and for the relaxation of tension, peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and the ending of the arms race--these are the humane goals of Soviet foreign policy formulated in the extensive peace program adopted by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in this connection: "Our country's foreign policy is a clear and honest peace policy which is not aimed against any third party, we do not encroach on anyone's lands and we do not interfere in anyone's internal affairs but we will always know how to stand up for our rights and lawful interests."

We note with satisfaction that for the majority of problems of the struggle against imperialism and for peace and detente, against aggression and war and for the peoples' freedom and independence, our country and People's Korea act from common positions. This is all the more important in that I am referring to radical, global problems in whose solution all mankind has an interest.

The present international situation is pretty complex. The imperialist powers and primarily the United States are seeking to disrupt the approximate parity of military forces prevailing at this time, trying to secure superiority over the socialist community and issuing a challenge to the world of socialism. The fact that the imperialists are cooperating along many avenues with other reactionary forces also oriented toward further fueling international tension is having an adverse influence on the state of affairs.

The present aggravation of international tension is a serious thing. We know that we have a long, hard struggle ahead of us to smooth out international relations and to preserve and develop the detente process. But we are sure that this time too common sense and a responsible approach toward problems of world politics will triumph.

We can now rightly conclude that thanks to our firm and consistent course and thanks to the unity of actions of the fraternal socialist states imperialism's latest onslaught has failed to attain its goals. All the attempts to intimidate the Soviet Union with economic sanctions, political isolation and, finally, the Moscow Olympics boycott failed ignominiously.

Not the spurring on of the arms race but the buildup of efforts to halt it, not the fueling of disagreements and disputes but the just settlement of conflicts, not the restriction of peaceful ties but their development--these are the urgent demands which international life is now making.

The policy of limiting the arms race is an important avenue of the struggle for the consolidation of peace. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have made many constructive proposals which make it possible to reach accords on averting a new hike in the arms race. It is very important to eliminate tension in the world's hot spots and to reduce their pitch.

The imperialists have created many such hot spots in Asia. U.S. imperialism is helping to keep things heated up in the Near East. Our demand is for a just solution to the Near East conflict taking into account the interests of all sides, including the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people, including their right to create their own independent state.

The provocative actions of reactionary forces have created the so-called Afghan problem. These forces' interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs had a quite definite goal--overturning the gains of the Afghan people's April revolution. The true essence of the Afghan events is now becoming increasingly understood throughout the world. We advocate a political settlement of the situation. There is no way to achieve this except by halting the counterrevolutionary intervention and reaching agreement between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbors.

The Soviet Union is noting the dangerous activeness of forces hostile to the cause of the Asian peoples' freedom. The U.S. and indeed Japanese imperialists are seeking partners among the Asian states. A historic responsibility rests with the Asian countries. It is important to recognize imperialism's intrigues and discern the class-based essence of its policy.

The Soviet Union, like the other fraternal countries, shares the peace-loving and principled approach of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea toward the settlement of the problems existing in Southeast Asia.

A characteristic feature of Asia's political life at this time is the strengthening of the peoples' will for peace and peaceful cooperation, social progress and the defense of national sovereignty. The socialist countries will also, of course, make the weightiest contribution to these positive processes.

In his recent speech Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, rightly cited as one of the most important factors for peace and stability in Asia our friendship, cooperation and collaboration with the fraternal socialist states--Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and the DPRK.

Our common class struggle in the international arena will be all the more successful the firmer the socialist states' fraternal solidarity and coordination of actions in the interests of preserving universal peace and ensuring international security.

The CPSU is in favor of cooperation among the communist and workers parties of the whole world in the anti-imperialist struggle and the development of contacts and joint actions by all democratic and progressive forces whose goal is to erect a firm obstacle to the threat of war.

Loyal to its international duty, the Soviet Union is rendering aid and support to the peoples' struggle for freedom and national independence. The liberation movement is an important front of the peoples' overall anti-imperialist struggle.

We believe in the success of the socialist policy of peace because this policy wholly and fully accords with the interests of the peoples and the aspirations of the working masses of the whole world!

Comrades! The CPSU and the Soviet Government invariably steer a course toward developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation with the KWP and the fraternal Korean people. Our friendship has deep roots. Soviet people well remember that the Korean patriots, in the hard years of struggle against colonial enslavement, warmly welcomed the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Soviet-Korean friendship emerged and was tempered in the fighting for Korea's liberation from the colonial yoke. Some 35 years link our countries and peoples with the common struggle for peace and socialism. They have been years of fruitful cooperation between two equal states in the economic, political, and cultural spheres. This will continue to be the case. The Soviet people have been, are and will be the loyal friends of the fraternal Korean people.

Soviet-Korean relations today are steadily developing on the basis of the 6 July 1961 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. Life has shown that these relations accord with the interests of our peoples and of all the socialist countries and the cause of peace and progress throughout the world. [paragraph continues]

I want to assure you, comrades, that we sincerely treasure our relations. We are prepared to work with you for their further development.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with Comrade Kim Il-song in Belgrade this year gave rise to a feeling of great satisfaction in the USSR. It is a contribution to the development and consolidation of the traditional friendship and cooperation of our parties, peoples and countries.

Soviet people wish the Korean people peace, happiness and prosperity. That is why we share the Korean people's concern at the continuing split of their motherland. As real friends of the Korean people we are in solidarity with their struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the attainment of the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis. We are sure that the South Korean patriots will achieve their society's democratization and we protest resolutely against the bloody repressions of the dictatorial reactionary Seoul regime.

Dear comrades, allow me on behalf of the CPSU delegation to present you with this picture as a gift. As you can see, it depicts Red Square, the Kremlin and the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum. There is no place in the Soviet Union dearer to our people's hearts. May this gift remind you that Soviet people are the Korean people's loyal friends who have frequently proved in practice that their friendship may be relied on.

Allow me to wish all those taking part in the meeting great happiness, successes and prosperity.

Long live Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation!

Long live the cause of socialism and may it triumph!

Long live peace throughout the world!

V.V. Grishin's speech was listened to with great attention and frequently interrupted by applause.

On the same day the CPSU delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of the Soviet soldiers who died in the fighting for Wonsan's liberation. Hong Si-hak attended the wreath-laying.

NODONG SINMUN Cited on Debate

LD160945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Razuvayev dispatch: "At the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress"]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 13 Oct--The Sixth Korean Workers Party [KWP] Congress is continuing its work here. Today's issue of NODONG SINMUN, organ of the KWP Central Committee, carries a report on yesterday's congress session which debated the party Central Committee report. The delegates discussed the results of the work done and the tasks of the further development of the Korean worker and peasant republic along a socialist path. In their speeches they touched on questions of the activity of party organizations and state and economic organs and the problem of the peaceful democratic unification of North and South by the efforts of the Koreans themselves without any outside interference.

Yi Chong-ok, member of the KWP Central Committee Political Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, who spoke at the congress, mentioned the successes achieved in the period since the Fifth KWP Congress in 1970 and noted that industrial production had grown rapidly--its average annual increase has been 15.9 percent. Over the past decade gross industrial production has increased 3.8 times. He drew attention to the need for the extensive introduction of the achievements of science and technology and also the modernization of the national economy, which will make it possible to scale the projected lofty peaks in developing the economy.

(Li In-gi), chairman of the Revolutionary Unification Party (South Korea), delivered a speech of greetings at the congress. He noted that the KWP Central Committee report delivered at the congress by Comrade Kim Il-song shed new light on the program for unifying the motherland by creating a confederate government of North and South while retaining the two systems extant in the two parts of Korea. The Revolutionary Unification Party, (Li In-gi) said, warmly supports and approves this constructive new unification program which expresses the unanimous will and aspirations of the 50-million strong Korean people.

Yesterday's session of the congress, the NODONG SINMUN report points out, also heard the report of the KWP Central Auditing Commission. The congress is continuing its work.

Grishin DPRK Talks

LD210719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Korean Talks"]

[Text] Talks were held on 13 and 15 October in a warm, comradely atmosphere between the CPSU delegation which is in the DPRK attending the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and the celebrations for its 35th anniversary at the invitation of the KWP Central Committee, and a KWP delegation.

Participating in the talks on the Soviet side were V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom and head of the CPSU delegation; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; S.I. Manyakin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Omskiy Obkom, and G.A. Kriulin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the DPRK. Participating in the talks on the Korean side were Kim Yong-nam, member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the KWP Central Committee; Kil Chae-kyong, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee and deputy chief of the KWP Central Committee International Department, and Kwon Hui-kyong, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

The Soviet delegation reported on the preparations underway in the USSR for the 26th CPSU Congress and on the Soviet people's labor successes. The Korean delegation spoke about the Korean people's achievements. The great significance of the Sixth KWP Congress for the building of socialism in the DPRK was emphasized. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of the further development of interparty ties. Confidence was expressed that cooperation between the CPSU and the KWP, based on Marxist-Leninist principles and the foundation of proletarian internationalism, will steadily broaden and deepen. The sides noted the great contribution made to the further development of Soviet-Korean relations by the meeting which took place in Belgrade this year between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

During the talks the sides exchanged opinions on international problems of mutual interest. Here attention was drawn to the importance of constantly building up efforts to consolidate and deepen detente and to improve the situation in the world. The CPSU and KWP delegations roundly condemned the attempts of aggressive imperialist circles once again to impose the arms race on the world and the imperialist policy of interfering in the internal affairs of independent peoples. The sides believe that all conflict situations and disputed issues must be resolved on the basis of talks, by peaceful means.

The CPSU delegation expressed support for the efforts of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Government aimed at normalizing the situation in Korea, securing the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and creating favorable conditions for the country's peaceful unification on democratic principles.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the Soviet-Korean talks held, as well as the talks with the KWP delegation in Moscow in 1979, contributed to the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the KWP and between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK. The talks were held in a spirit of frankness and cordiality. The KWP Central Committee gave a reception in honor of the CPSU delegation.

Close of Congress

LD201505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Korean Workers' Party Congress Finishes Work"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct--The Sixth Korean Workers' Party [KWP] Congress has finished work here today. The congress approved the Central Committee report, adopted a resolution on changes in the party rules and elected the KWP Central Committee.

At the first Central Committee plenum, Kim Il-song was reelected general secretary of the KWP Central Committee. A KWP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat were elected, as was a Central Committee Politburo Presidium consisting of Kim Il-song, Kim Il, O Chin-u, Kim Chong-il and Yi Chong-ok.

A concluding speech was delivered at the party forum by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee. He said that the congress has fulfilled its tasks and outlined a course for further developing the revolution. Our task, Kim Il-song went on to state, is to create a firm material and technical base fully in accordance with the demands of a socialist society. The fulfillment of the long-term tasks of building the socialist economy which were set by the congress will strengthen the country's economic might and improve the people's material and cultural living standard. Party members and all working people must make the greatest possible efforts to fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule and must work for the sake of the full victory of socialism in the country, fight resolutely for the motherland's unification, which is a most important national task, and actively support the South Korean population's just, patriotic struggle for democracy and for the country's unity. In our foreign policy activity, the KWP Central Committee general secretary stressed, we must implement a policy of friendship and peace.

Departure for Home

LD171434 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct, (TASS)--The CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom CPSU which attended the Sixth Korean Workers' Party [KWP] Congress and the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the creation of the party, left here for home today. The delegation also includes K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and S.I. Manyakin, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the first secretary of the Omsk Gorkom. At the airport, the CPSU delegation was seen off by Kim Hwan, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the KWP, and other officials. G.A. Kriulin, USSR ambassador in the DPRK, was also among the sendoff party.

Arrival in Moscow

LD172117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, returned to Moscow from Pyongyang today. It participated in the work of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party and in celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the party. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrades Gromyko, Zimyanin and other officials.

FADEYEV VIEWS SOUTH KOREAN SITUATION, CALLS FOR U.S. WITHDRAWAL

LD171113 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Yu. Fadeyev: "Korea Needs Lasting Peace"]

[Text] There are still many unresolved problems in the world impeding global detente and helping to preserve tension in a particular part of the world. As a rule the antagonism between the forces of peace, progress and democracy and the forces of war, reaction and oppression is focused on these problems. The continuing division of Korea must be included among these unresolved regional problems.

To this day there is no legal peace on the Korean Peninsula. There is a truce which has lasted 27 years and there is a 240-km demarcation line slicing the country into two parts. The armistice whose signing in July 1953 ended the war imposed on the Korean people by U.S. imperialism provided for the convening of an international conference within a month to elaborate measures aimed at Korea's peaceful, democratic reunification.

But obstruction by the United States and the other Western countries which took part in the Korean war and were not interested in creating a unified, democratic state on the Korean Peninsula prevented the Geneva foreign ministers' conference on Korea (1956) from making any progress on the problem. Subsequently the Seoul authorities persistently prevented the solution of this very important national question by peaceful, just means and failed to meet halfway the DPRK's numerous constructive proposals for normalizing the situation in Korea.

However, the process of international detente which in the seventies assumed the nature of the leading trend of world development also affected the Korean Peninsula. The South Korean authorities were obliged to embark on talks with DPRK. In July 1972 Pyongyang and Seoul published a joint statement on the principles of the country's peaceful reunification.

In 1975 there was a notable turn in the many years of UN discussion of the Korean question. The 30th UN General Assembly session adopted for the first time a resolution reflecting the DPRK's just position on this issue--the resolution "On Creating Favorable Conditions for Turning the Truce in Korea Into Lasting Peace and Accelerating Korea's Independent, Peaceful Unification."

What is the importance of this resolution? It recommends disbanding the "UN Command" unlawfully created in 1950 to lead the interventionists' armed forces in Korea, and withdrawing from South Korea all the foreign troops which are there under the UN flag. In particular the resolution points to the need to replace the 1953 armistice with a peace treaty and contains an appeal to take practical steps to prevent armed conflicts with a view to eliminating military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula.

The fulfillment of this decision would undoubtedly make it possible to normalize the situation in Korea and advance the work of the country's reunification through the efforts of the Korean people themselves. However, the 5-year period which has elapsed since then has shown that the United States, with which the General Assembly resolution is primarily concerned (there are about 40,000 U.S. soldiers in South Korea and only a few dozen servicemen from other countries making up the so-called "UN troops", has no intention of withdrawing its armed forces despite widely publicized past statements by the present head of the Washington administration.

Moreover, not only has the "UN Command" not been disbanded, but in 1978 a further command was created--the "Joint U.S.-Korean Military Command," headed by a U.S. general.

For many years the United States has been giving the "go-ahead" to South Korea's militarization by providing it with new military equipment and ammunition worth many billions of dollars--for ready cash, on credit, and free of charge. How can these actions be squared with the U.S. commitment, stemming from Article 13 of the armistice it signed, which proclaims that from the moment the war ends the sides "shall cease the transport of reinforcements into Korea in the form of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition?"

South Korea is now spending 33 percent of its state budget ($3.2 billion in 1979) on military purposes and is maintaining an army out of all proportion to the size of the country's population--over 600,000 men. In recent years, under the "first 5-year plan for improving the armed forces," it has been rapidly creating its own military industry which is already producing modern armaments--M-60 tanks, warships, helicopters, radar equipment and even tactical surface-to-surface missiles. Considering that the Korean Peninsula is literally saturated with troops and weapons, it would be extremely significant in the interests of stabilizing the situation in the region not to increase their numbers on the far-fetched pretext of "restoring the balance" but on the contrary to reduce them, as proposed in the 30th General Assembly resolution.

The military potential accumulated south of the demarcation line is not simply sitting still. Military exercises and maneuvers take place almost constantly on South Korean territory and around the Korean Peninsula. For instance, since January this year "training operations" have been held on the far-fetched pretext of "preventing infiltration from the North," as have the ("Medzheks-80") maneuvers with the participation of 4,000 marines from the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and the South Korean and U.S. Air Force "Winter Eagle" exercises. And, finally, the "Team Spirit-80" maneuvers which are, rather, in the nature of a large-scale military provocation, in which over 150,000 officers and men from all categories of the U.S. and South Korean forces took part.

U.S. spy aircraft invade DPRK air space almost regularly. Periodically the U.S.-South Korean side--for provocative purposes--opens fire on DPRK servicemen patrolling the northern part of the Demilitarized Zone (a strip 4 km wide running along both sides of the demarcation line). From time to time the U.S. 7th Fleet organizes shows of strength off Korean shores, as for instance Last October year after the murder of Seoul dictator Pak Chong-hui.

Washington tries to justify the present U.S. administration's refusal to withdraw its troops as promised and the encouragement of every kind given to the Seoul authorities' militarist plans by reference to the "military threat" from the DPRK and "new data" on the North's allegedly "increased" military potential. But shifting the blame onto the innocent is a well-known Pentagon method which no longer deceives anyone. Even U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown admitted in May that "there is no evidence that North Korea intends to attack its southern neighbor." To all appearances it is not the "threat from the North but the desire to retain at any price its military bases in this strategically important region of Northeast Asia which is guiding Washington. Here the U.S. imperialists' interests merge with the interests of the Beijing leaders, who verbally oppose but in fact welcome the U.S. military presence in Asia and, in particular, in South Korea.

As USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, noted in his speech at the 30th UN General Assembly plenary session, the United States, together with the Seoul puppet regime, is to blame for the fact that the Korean problem remains unsettled. That is why all those in solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the country's peaceful, democratic unification without any foreign interference are demanding that the U.S. Government immediately and fully withdraw its troops from South Korea as envisaged by the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly. This will enable the Korean people to decide their future for themselves and guarantee lasting peace for the Korean Peninsula.

BANDURA: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FUELS ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGNS

LD171029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "The Techniques of Deception"]

[Text] Tokyo--The Japanese prime minister's office has published the results of the latest "public opinion poll on foreign policy problems."

The results of the poll were no sensation: The slanderous anti-Soviet campaigns which beset ordinary people in a constant streak year after year are doing their job. And if the government department's "work" merits attention, it is not for its conclusions but for the demonstration of the "techniques" by which the ordinary Japanese--a person who is by no means aggressive and is quite benevolent--is turned into all but a belligerent chauvinist by propaganda efforts.

The questionnaire prepared by the Japanese prime minister's office says that the Soviet Union "will not cede" to Japan the islands of the Kuriles chain, to which Japan's ruling circles stubbornly lay claim, that it is "stepping up military preparations" against Japan, implementing a diplomacy based on military force," and other such absurdities. It is not hard to see that the "poll sheet" is thus turned, in essence, into a piece of agitation with frankly programed responses. The more so since not a word is said about the peaceful Soviet initiatives aimed at improving Soviet-Japanese relations.

The question: "Do you have friendly feelings toward the USSR?" was answered in the negative by only 2,000 of those polled. There are far more people than that who could be counted among the committed enemies of Soviet-Japanese good neighborliness. Among them are all kinds of ultraright organizations and certain leaders of the ruling party, whose program openly proclaims a course of the "struggle against communism."

But the "statisticians" from the prime minister's office have other tasks. It is of no importance whether 10 people or 10,000 give the desired answers to the perfidious question. The main thing, for them, is to show that the "whole nation" occupies anti-Soviet positions. They were helped in this pretence by the "free press," which presents the opinion of 2,000 people polled as the "voice of the people" and as an "intensification of hostility." Why?

Of course, the initiators of campaigns hostile to the Soviet Union are aware that "polls" alone cannot secure the desired result, so they embark on dubious new measures. T. Nakayama, chief of the prime minister's office, for instance, became convinced, during his recent trip to Hokkaido, of his fellow citizens' lack of "anti-Soviet enthusiasm." So? As the newspaper SANKEI reports, Mr Nakayama, angry at this, intends to demand an increase in budgetary appropriations for the holding of "congresses" in all Japan's prefectures to give new force to the anti-Soviet campaigns.

Several conclusions can be drawn from the newspaper's report. First, such campaigns are financed from state resources and are not held "spontaneously;" as Tokyo tries to pretend, but on the authorities' own initiative. Second, the masses' "enthusiasm," paid for by the government, is far from what is desired. Third and last: As before, Tokyo prefers the whipping up of suspicion and hostility to a sober approach to questions of Soviet-Japanese good neighborliness.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON VISIT BY PRIME MINISTER KARMAL

PRAVDA on Moscow Arrival

LD201501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 1

[TASS report: "High Guest's Arrival"]

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], arrived in Moscow on 16 October on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport, decorated with the state flags of the DRA and the USSR, B. Karmal was warmly greeted at the aircraft steps by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Yu. V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB; and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guest was also met by P. Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov and N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers S.F. Antonov, V.P. Yelyutin, P.S. Neporozhnŷy and N.A. Shchelokov; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; USSR First Deputy Ministers G. M. Korniyenko, A.I. Nazarov and N.V. Ogarkov; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; F.A. Tabeyev, USSR ambassador to Afghanistan, and D.S. Nikiforov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department.

The welcoming party included M.S. Daneshjo, DRA charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, Afghan students studying in the capital's VUZes and representatives of Moscow's working people.

An honor guard of representatives of the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces--Ground Forces, Air Force and Navy--was drawn up on the airfield. The two countries' national anthems were played.

L.I. Brezhnev and B. Karmal inspected the Soviet servicemen.

The solemn welcoming ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

From the airport L.I. Brezhnev, B. Karmal and the other Soviet and Afghan statemen set off for the city by car accompanied by a motorcycle honor escort. The streets and squares through which the cortege passed were decorated with the state flags of the DRA and the USSR and with banners. The Soviet and Afghan leaders were given a warm welcome by the people of Moscow.

Brezhnev Kremlin Address

LD201221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 2

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 16 October Kremlin dinner given in honor of Babrak Karmal, prime minister of the DRA.]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Babrak Karmal!

Comrades, friends!

I am glad to welcome here Comrade Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and party leaders and statesmen of friendly Afghanistan, who arrived together with him.

The talk, which we had, has shown full identity of views and mutual understanding on all problems discussed. And this is understandable. As after the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, particularly at its second stage, the traditional friendly relations between our countries have become relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation.

In the struggle for the implementation of the aims of the April revolution Afghanistan was faced with large-scale, carefully organized provocations by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism designed to deprive the Afghan people of its revolutionary gains.

It was not fortuitous. The undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan has become part of the general offensive against the liberation and peace forces, which was launched by the camp of imperialist reaction. The scope of this offensive is obvious now.

Feverish military preparations and unrestrained propaganda, it can even be said eulogy of nuclear war, have reached an unprecedented level in the United States. Numerous representatives of the Washington administration, including the highest ranking ones, figures of the two main parties, to say nothing of television, radio and the press, are participating in this sordid campaign.

They are talking with amazing cynicism about unleashing nuclear war as something normal, almost desirable, and are inuring people to accept this criminal idea. The stream of provocative inventions and malicious slanders against the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, has literally swept the United States, and is pouring from there in all directions.

In a word, U.S. imperialism is again clearly embarking on the path of a new "cold war" and creating a situation threatening universal peace and security of all peoples.

Whatever the calculations based on expediency and subjective intentions of some or other statesman of the USA and their allies may be, the game which they are playing is extremely dangerous, and they may themselves fall its first victims.

The historical task of all who cherish peace in the world today is to frustrate the designs of the aggressive forces, to defend peace, stop the arms race and uphold detente.

The enemies of detente are using as one of the pretexts for a sharpening of the international situation the so-called "Afghan issue," which is being artifically whipped up by them, to be more precise, slanders against the Afghan revolution and the Soviet Union. They need it to maintain tensions and to unfold their militaristic activity.

They are slandering although they know too well that neither Afghanistan nor the Soviet Union have any designs spearheaded against third countries and their interests, that the Soviet aid to Afghanistan has the sole aim of putting an end to armed intervention against the Afghan revolution and all forms of imperialist interference in Afghan affairs.

We are glad that the situation in Afghanistan is going properly, and life is gradually returning to normal. This is only natural. But armed invasions from the outside, support for internal counterrevolution by external forces are still continuing.

It is high time for those who are encroaching upon the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to understand that their adventurist plans are doomed to a failure. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. On the side of the Afghan people and its government is the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and progressive forces of the whole world.

We will firmly stand on guard of the security interests of both our states and will do our internationalist duty to the Afghan people and to its government headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal in full conformity with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the U.N. Charter.

In exposing provocations and intrigues of international reaction against Afghanistan it is necessary to do everything for a full normalization of the situation in that part of the world. The avenue to it has been correctly outlined in the statement by the government of Afghanistan of May 14. It is a specific and realistic program. Its important element is to reach agreement with your neighbor Pakistan.

That country has, as a matter of fact, been drawn into Washington's and Beijing's unseemly game. It has gained nothing and stands to gain nothing from tensions with Afghanistan. The same can be said also about some or other willing or unwilling participants in the anti-Afghan campaign.

We would like to hope that everybody will understand the fruitlessness of the attempts to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs and to dictate to its people how it should live and what government it should have.

Dear Afghan friends!

Your visit to the USSR is an important event in the development of the fraternal relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

We treat with respect the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its status of a nonaligned country.

In the struggle for building a new society, in the defense of the gains of its revolution, Afghanistan may further count on the support of the Soviet people.

I propose a toast:

To the health of Comrade Karmal and all the esteemed Afghan guests, to fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to lasting peace and relations of equality between all states on earth!

Karmal Kremlin Speech

LD201345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 2

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, at 16 October Kremlin dinner given by Leonid Brezhnev, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium]

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev! Dear comrades and friends!

Allow me to express, from myself and on behalf of the comrades accompanying me on this trip, cordial gratitude for the sincere and comradely hospitality which has been shown to us in Moscow, and for the warm and friendly words which were addressed to us and our country.

We view the invitation to visit the Soviet Union on an official visit of friendship as the highest manifestation of fraternal international solidarity by the great country of V.I. Lenin with the Afghan revolution and Afghan people, as a clear expression of your concern and interest in further strengthening and developing the great, unshakable friendship of a completely new kind between the peoples of the Soviet Union and democratic, revolutionary Afghanistan.

We attribute particular importance to our visit and meetings in Moscow. It is quite natural and gives us a feeling of happiness that our first visit abroad at a high party and government level after the beginning of a new stage in the development of the April revolution is taking place in the glorious land of the soviets. This testifies to the high level of friendship and cooperation between us, shows the complete solidarity of our countries, the common positions we hold on all levels and reflects our common interests. We are quite confident that our current visit will allow the ties of friendship and fraternal feeling between the DRA and the USSR to be consolidated even further and that it will create new possibilities for the good of the Afghan and Soviet peoples. During the meetings and talks we would also like to inform our Soviet friends of how the great work of the revolution is progressing in our country, of what the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] is doing to provide for the interests of the hard-working Afghan people, of the situation in the part of Asia where Afghanistan is situated and of what the DRA is doing to normalize the situation and strengthen peace and security in this area.

There is no doubt that the April 1978 revolution was the logical answer to the needs of the people and the result of the long development of our society. The victory of the revolution in Afghanistan--a backward, semi-feudal and pre-feudal country--was made possible thanks to the will and broad disinterested support of the hard-working people of our country, and the change in the correlation of forces in the international arena for the good of peace, freedom, national independence, democracy, social justice and social progress of the peoples of the world. It would be fitting to recall that the historic victories of world socialism, led by the great land of the soviets, created the basic conditions necessary for this change in the correlation of forces.

With the victory of the revolution, there opened up before the freedom-loving, hard-working people of our country--revolutionary Afghanistan--inspiring prospects for creating a new and just society.

After gaining control of the state, the PDPA--the vanguard of the working class and all the working people in the country--started carrying out socio-economic changes and implementing the democratic aspirations of the popular masses while observing the finest national traditions of the Afghan people.

But soon, for a number of different reasons--the general backwardness of the country, insufficient maturity by the PDPA and conscious betrayal by Amin, that agent of imperialism, and his minions, there occurred deviations from the correct and principled course and the revolution got off the right track.

At the same time, an undeclared war was unleashed against Afghanistan--tens of thousands of mercenaries, bandits and agents, armed with foreign weapons and trained by foreign instructors, penetrated into our country from abroad.

These professional criminals, helped and supported by reactionary circles and imperialism, striving for world domination, brought death, destruction and chaos to our country. The enemies thought that as a result of pressure from outside and unlawful use of the problems of internal order, they would be able to crush our revolution and brutally deal with the PDPA and all those who honestly support the cause of progress and revolution in Afghanistan. Bloody dictatorship and medieval reaction in all fields of life, the loss of freedom, national independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty, the rule of imperialism in the country, and turning Afghanistan into a springboard for crushing the progressive movements in Asia--these were the main sinister aims of the conspiracy of American imperialists, Chinese hegemonists and provincial reaction.

But the criminal plans of the enemies, aimed at smothering the Afghan revolution, were frustrated. On 27 December 1979, the healthy patriotic majority of our party, expressing the unswerving will of the people, saved the revolution and removed the bloody Amin regime. The second stage of the revolution started--a stage of salvation of the homeland, people and revolutionary cause. An extraordinarily difficult and great national-historic task was placed upon the shoulders of those who rose up to lead party and state in that period. The traitors caused heavy losses to the work of the party and the revolution, but being unswervingly convinced of the rightness and magnetic force of the democratic ideals of the April revolution and realizing our immense historic responsibility before the working people of Afghanistan and the world progressive movement of the working people, leaning on the support of the popular masses and the help of our friends throughout the world, led by the Soviet Union, we began to reestablish the revolutionary order and social justice and decided to take our beloved country onto a path for continuing the revolution, a path of progress and the securing of happiness for the working people.

We decided to fight heroically on a world scale in one broad and cohesive front together with the forces of peace, freedom, democracy, social justice, progress and socialism, jointly with the movement of the nonaligned states and the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, against colonialism old and new, against imperialism, chauvinism, fascism, Zionism, against apartheid and racism.

Dear comrades! The history of Afghan-Soviet relations, in its development along an ascending line, is every day enriched with new manifestations of brotherhood, friendship and cooperation and develops in an unprecedented way. There is no shortage of wonderful illustrations of this historic friendship between our peoples on Afghan soil. Suffice it to mention the thousands of kilometres of modern highways, power stations, large irrigation projects, various industrial enterprises, agricultural farms, gas and oil fields, education establishments training national cadres, and dozens of other examples of the disinterested, traditionally friendly aid given by the great northern neighbor and fraternal state--the Soviet Union. Thousands of Afghan youths and girls have received and education in Soviet higher and vocational training establishments and are now playing an active part in building the new society. Afghanistan has seen different kinds of times, however the Soviet Union always provided friendship and genuinely internationalist support for the Afghan people and constructed its cooperation with Afghanistan in such a way that Soviet assistance would be in line with the needs and interests of the Afghan people, that it would serve the cause of sincere support for the freedom and independence of our country. Our people highly value this. And future generations of the Afghan people will also be eternally grateful to the heroic and great people of the Soviet Union.

Dear comrades!

Especially favorable prospects for the development of all-round cooperation between our countries opened up after the April revolution. As a continuation of the friendship treaties which were concluded after the establishment of Afghan independence, the outstanding event in the history of Afghan-Soviet relations was the signing in Moscow on 5 December 1978 of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation, which strengthened still further the freedom and independence of our country.

From the moment Afghanistan's independence was established in 1919, the history of our country has repeatedly proved that the Soviet Union was, is and always will be a genuine, true friend of our people. "The sincere friendship which linked our states in the years of the most difficult trials," is how the essence of Afghan-Soviet relations was described by Emir Amanullah, under whom our country gained its independence. More than half of a century has passed since those words were spoken, but they are even more just in our day. In the most difficult days of our history we asked the Soviet Union to assist the Afghan people to defend its freedom, national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, to defend the gains of the April revolution and to rebuff the foreign encroachments.

The Soviet Union, having provided timely aid to the Afghan people to counteract encroachments from outside, once again proved its unshakable loyalty to the principles of Leninist internationalist policy of defending the cause of peace, freedom and independence of peoples, and its firm adherence to international and bilateral treaties and agreements. It is frightening to even think of what disasters would have overtaken our people if it was not for this timely aid. Allow me to say frankly that if it were not for the Soviet Union, then today there would have not only not been an Afghanistan on the political map of our planet, but that the whole of mankind would be under the heel of the bestial barbarity of fascism and imperialism.

The enemies of peace, progress and freedom flooded the Soviet Union and Afghanistan with a sea of lies and slander. They frenziedly tried and are still trying to pervert the character of this noble step by the Soviet Union.

We are not surprised by the fact that unconscientious journalists, as well as some state officials and politicians are spreading irresponsible lies about our revolution, our party and state, and the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union. These people are either using money received by them, or they are being urged on to this by their way of thinking and the hostility of their class positions as oppressors and exploiters to the cause of peace, democracy, freedom and social progress of peoples. These blind owls do not wish or cannot understand the sense of the great internationalist actions by the Soviet Union, and the rich meaning of historical friendship. They also will not understand the real Afghan revolutionaries, who in unprecedentedly difficult and critical circumstances took upon themselves the great responsibility for the fate of the people and the country.

What of it, that is their business. An Afghan proverb says: "A dog barks, but the caravan goes its own way." Our party, all Afghan patriots without the slightest of fear and contrary to all the rabid rumpus and propaganda hysteria of its enemies will continue to go their own way, in the name of progress and interests of their homeland. They will apply all their efforts to ensuring the interests of the labor-loving Afghan people, for the defense of revolutionary gains, for the strengthening of peace, security, and true democracy and progress. They will firmly go forward along the revolutionary path, and will implement in practice "the fundamental principles of the DRA," the decisions of the plenums of the Central Committee of the PDPA and the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

We take into account fully the great complexity and scale of the problems which face heroic revolutionary Afghanistan. Figuratively speaking, we are faced with mountains of work in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life.

History however, the laws of social development and the will of our labor-loving people speak of the fact that we will undoubtedly conquer.

We are giving primary attention to the growth and development in the fundamental direction of the PDPA, the political avant-garde of the working people of the country. Using the experience of fraternal parties and our own experience, we will not allow our party to deviate from the correct path. Dear comrades, this is our serious task. To the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan, being the leader of the workers and all the working people of our country, belongs the leading role in all spheres of life in our society, in political and socioeconomic reforms, in the matter of defense of the homeland and the gains of the revolution, in the consolidation of the healthy, progressive and patriotic forces of society, in the raising of the standards of life and culture of the population. We constantly accord attention to raising the standard of political training of party members, and are perfecting organizational, educational and propaganda work.

In the struggle and work we are strengthening unity on a principled basis, party discipline, and are embodying and developing in the life of party organizations the most important norms of a proletarian party of a new type--collective leadership, democratic centralism, an atmosphere of comradely trust and revolutionary principledness.

Our party has passed through many severe trials and difficulties, and it has not been broken but has been tempered by them. A great deal still has to be done so that within the PDPA as a stable law of party life there are consolidated the above-mentioned principles on that scale and with that depth which are inherent in the fraternal parties. But we are firmly convinced and will work constantly so that our party becomes a real party of a new type, a party which will justify the expectations of the working people of Afghanistan and will ensure its vital interests.

At the present time the ensuring of security in the country is of particular significance. The enemies of the Afghan revolution are resorting to methods of terror, banditry, brigandage on the roads, gangsterism, the upsetting of normal life and the natural economic and social links in parts of Afghanistan. They are trying to prevent the Afghan people from taking advantage of the gains of the revolution and trying to prevent the practical implementation of the democratic program of development of society as planned by the PDPA. They are scaring and robbing the population, are killing members of the party and workers of state organizations, and are destroying material riches created by the hands of the people.

They are making use of the help of the United States, China and other reactionary forces of the region who are not miserly in doling out money for recruiting and arming mercenaries. Reactionary forces are trying to halt the course of the historical development of the revolution. However they will not succeed in this, inasmuch as their reactionary aspirations cannot bar the way to a better life for the working people. The progressive processes are irreversible, the cause of the revolution is invincible.

However much the bands of foreign criminals and mercenaries arm themselves, whatever bestialities they resort to, whatever aid is given to them by their overseers abroad, the imperialists, chauvinists and foreign reaction, the final victory will be ours. History confirms their failure. This, our well-founded revolutionary optimism is based on the unshakable will of our people, on complete faith in our friends abroad led by the great Soviet Union. Already we are now achieving even greater victories in the struggle against the mercenaries of reaction and imperialism. The people wish for a peaceful life, they have grown tired of killings, robbery and violence perpetrated by the counter-revolutionaries. The measures of the party and government are being supported more and more by the population. Those who were deceived by the hostile counterrevolutionary propaganda rumpus and with arms in their hands tried to fight against the DRA, are every day becoming more convinced of the error of their ways, and are laying down their arms.

Our party and government know well that it was not always easy to interpret correctly the events and social phenomena and therefore they show humaneness and leniency towards those of our countrymen who, as a result of the deception and hypocrisy of our enemies have entered the wrong path, and they give them an opportunity to return to normal life. However, in the process of the class struggle we adopt an uncompromising attitude towards the enemies of the revolution and our motherland and we show firmness and determination.

Dear comrades and friends.

The main aim of our party, the objective of our revolution which reflects the interests of broad masses of people, lies in the improvement of the living conditions of our nation. We want the people of our country, which is one of the least developed countries in the world, to get rid of the remnants of outmoded social relations, the appalling economic and cultural backwardness, illiteracy and diseases. The revolution from the very first days of its victory proclaimed a national-democratic program and slogans which were warmly supported by the working people. However, as a result of the errors and deviations that have been committed, as a result of unprincipled attitude and, in particular, because of the subversive activities of the counterrevolution which enjoyed the support of the reactionary forces in the region, of international imperialism headed by American imperialism and of the great power chauvinism of China, we have not succeeded in implementing our revolutionary, scientifically based programs to the extent to which they were proposed. At present, despite the wrong actions, acts of treason and tragic events which were allowed to occur in the past, we, as the situation gradually normalizes and as the various areas of the country are being cleared of gangs of counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries, are taking steps aimed at ensuring a planned development of the state sector, the mixed sector and the private sector of the national economy. From the point of view of its natural resources and manpower our country has a considerable potential.

It is the task of our party and government to master these riches for the well-being of the people of Afghanistan.

Dear comrades!

It is necessary to note that our country is at a stage of national, democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution. Therefore, we pay great attention to the situation of the working peasantry which in the past has been the most oppressed class of our society. Important steps are being taken to consolidate the results of the first stage of the land reform as a result of which 296,000 peasant families received land. This year the state raised by one third the purchase prices for agricultural production and supplied the peasants with everything necessary for their work.

The comrades will know with what care and attention, particularly in such a backward country as Afghanistan, one must approach the resolution of the agrarian question by means of the implementation of a profound democratic land reform.

Dear comrades!

Despite enormous difficulties, we have succeeded in taking confident positive steps to normalize the internal political situation, to restore confidence in the government and strengthen support for the PDPA's policy from the popular masses. In this we have firmly followed the party's principled course towards the democratization of social life, the resolution of the nationalities question on a democratic basis and the involvement of representatives of broad democratic classes and sections of the population into the construction of a new life.

The leaders of the party and state are constantly meeting various groups of the population--workers, peasants, artisans, the intelligentsia, patriotically-minded clergy, young people, traders, national entrepreneurs and representatives of various nationalities and tribes--organizing meetings and gatherings and discussing with them vital matters pertaining to the life of the country. We attach great importance to these traditional and democratic methods and view them as being one of the stages along the road to forming a new structure for organizing the masses. Proceeding from the democratic aspirations of the people and from the existing political realities and historic traditions of the country, the PDPA and the DRA Government consider it necessary and important at this stage of the national-democratic revolution to expand the national fatherland front to support the party and government in the carrying out of socioeconomic transformations.

The national fatherland front, which will reflect the alliance of workers and peasants, all progressively-minded and patriotically-inclined people, and representatives of national democratic classes and sections of our society in the form of public, cultural and other organizations and which will operate under the leadership of our party, will be an important and reliable basis of state power of the new type in Afghanistan.

We will restructure on a progressive democratic basis the state apparatus, which was inherited from the feudal-tribal and bourgeois-middlemen regime linked with imperialism in order to put the apparatus at the service of working people. Work in this sphere is being done. The principles of the activity and the structure of state power in the capital and the provinces should and will be in line with the tasks of the revolution, the needs of the population, and the fully democratic, popular and humane new state of Afghanistan.

In our foreign policy we are striving, above all, towards securing favorable international conditions for the life of our nation and for the further national and social progress of Afghanistan. We fully support the program of the struggle for peace adopted by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, your own, Leonid Ilich, creative Leninist position, your statements and practical proposals--full of noble ideas and concerning the issues of the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament as well as other problems, aimed at saving mankind and preventing the greatest tragedy--a devastating nuclear war, and especially the proposals recently put forward by the Soviet Union at the session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as the initiatives of the Political Consultative Committee of countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact. It should be said that our foreign policy is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for the UN statutes, nonalignment, international solidarity, consolidation of detente, reinforcement of security in our own region and on the international scale, termination of the arms race, peace, friendship and cooperation among nations.

We support with determination the peace-loving proposals intended to frustrate the sinister plans of American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists regarding the countries and nations of the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The DRA is interested in maintaining and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries which wish the same. Afghanistan, being one of the founders of the nonaligned movement intends to continue playing an effective and active part in this anti-imperialist movement in the interests of peace and the security of the peoples.

In the West and in our own region there are those who attempt to present matters in such a way as to create the impression that the "Afghan issue" constitutes a source of tension in that region and in Asia as a whole, that allegedly everything possible is being done to solve the problem but Kabul, so to speak, does not wish to discuss the question. All these arguments and the diplomatic fuss on the subject of the "Afghan issue" testify, to put it plainly, to the absence of common sense and to an irresponsible and insincere attitude on the part of those who raise this issue. [paragraph continues]

Surely the question has arisen, not through the fault of Afghanistan or the Soviet Union, but through the fault of those forces which, with the help of their stooges and henchmen wished to liquidate the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country and who still send gangs from abroad into our country. When the criminal plans of these forces regarding Afghanistan were recked, they pulled out of their arsenal the expression "the Afghan issue."

In this connection I would like once more to state firmly: The present problems have been brought about by the interference in our internal affairs of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction in the region concerned, aimed at countering our victorious revolution, and not by revolutionary Afghanistan. Faithful to its policy of peace and friendship with the rest of the world Afghanistan has never raised and will not raise any "issues."

As far as the fraternal and profoundly internationalist aid of the Soviet Union is concerned, which was given at one of the most difficult stages in our country's history at the request of the DRA Government it must be said that this aid is in full accordance with the generally-accepted norms of international law. To those who are trying to blow up the "Afghan question" one can advise them to acquaint themselves once again with the legal side of the matter. Moreover, we have stated repeatedly that as soon as armed aggression from outside and all other forms of interference in the internal affairs of the DRA cease and precise guarantees are given that such actions will not be resumed, the reasons for which the DRA Government turned to the Soviet Union for aid will no longer exist.

If our neighbors, Pakistan and Iran, would like to discuss problems of mutual interest on a basis of principle, then we are ready for a businesslike, frank and constructive conversation with them, proceeding from the proposals of the DRA Government on 14 May of this year. For those who think correctly and realistically, such a basis for settling problems can only be considered appropriate and the sooner this is recognized, the better. In our view only in such a way can tension in the region be reduced and relations between neighboring countries be normalized.

To those, who, on the one hand, grant freedom of actions against the DRA to counterrevolutionary antigovernment elements, and, on the other hand, in order to cover up their unseemly activities are engaging in setting up all kinds of committees, are conducting questionable talks and are trying to force through by any means resolution directed against the DRA at various international forums, we say resolutely: Attempts to solve questions connected with Afghanistan, bypassing the DRA Government through suspect deals, will have no success whatever.

We are in favor of peace and security, not in words but in deeds. In spite of the continuing armed activities against us from the territory of Pakistan and Iran, we are displaying the maximum restraint and are sincerely striving to seek a political settlement. It is such a sincere approach, free of hostility and behind-the-scenes maneuvers, that we expect from our partners.

Dear comrades!

Afghanistan is going through difficult times. The country has awakened from long years of stagnation and backwardness, and has entered a period of fundamental revolutionary socioeconomic reforms. Old public relations and ways are being broken and the new order is establishing itself and gathering strength. We are proud of the fact that in our struggle for the good of the Afghan people we enjoy firm support and immense internationalist aid on the part of the great country of the soviets, the glorious CPSU.

The Soviet Union's Leninist policy towards Afghanistan is a remarkable and lofty example of proletarian internationalism in action, a shining model of fraternal assistance to our people, which has chosen the road of revolution, the road of deliverance from backwardness, the road of progress. Years and ages will pass, the Afghan people will build a new and just society, but it will forever and ever be grateful to its brother and sincere friend, the people of the Soviet Union. Discharging our national duty, we express once more our profound appreciation to the Soviet friends, to the Great Leninist party and, personally, to you, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the other Soviet leaders, for your all-round and selfless backing for the cause of the Afghan revolution, for your constant attention to the fate of our revolution, for your vast help to the DRA people.

The close and fraternal ties between the PDPA and CPSU and the Soviet Union's great support for our revolution on the international arena--all this inspires us to further work to develop the revolutionary process in the interests of the hardworking people of free and independent Afghanistan. The tasks the PDPA has been set by the march of history are great and complex, yet we are prepared to perform these historic tasks with great pride. We look to the future boldly and with complete confidence, we feel the rightness of our cause and know that the Soviet Union and the great Leninist party, the CPSU, the heroic Soviet people, the fraternal socialist countries, all progressive states, and the forces of peace and progress are with us. They help our party and our people in this great historic cause.

Finding ourselves in the remarkable capital of the Soviet Union, the hero city of Moscow, we see the intensive labor rhythm of the great multinational family of Soviet people, who under the CPSU's leadership are fittingly preparing for an important event in the life of the great Leninist party and the whole Soviet people--the 26th CPSU Congress. The path of the Soviet Union's Leninist party of communists after the Great October Socialist Revolution is an inspiring example of the construction of a new society, of the purposeful activity of the party of working people in upholding the vital interests of the Soviet people, and of the struggle for peace and security throughout the world. I should like from the bottom of my heart to wish the CPSU, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the organizer of the varied and colossal activity of party and state, that indefatigable fighter for peace, further great successes and majestic attainments for the good of the Soviet people, and peace and progress on earth.

Long live the Soviet Union, that unflinching and reliable bastion of peace, freedom and progress!

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union!

May the remarkable fruitful fraternal cooperation between the PDPA and CPSU, between our countries and peoples, grow stronger and blossom!

The speeches by L. I. Brezhnev and B. Karmal were listened to very closely and were greeted with prolonged applause.

The dinner took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Shalygin Comment

LD202340 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Text] The Soviet-Afghan talks in Moscow have aroused much interest in the world.

The talks involved the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, and the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, who is also chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the republic's prime minister. The Afghan leader is in the Soviet Union on an official visit of friendship.

The press has published a joint statement by the two countries, reflecting the results of the talks. Our commentator Yuriy Shalygin takes a closer look at it:

The document contains a whole number of important points. First, those dealing with bilateral relations. The parties to the talks express deep satisfaction with the state and progress of these contacts which develop on the solid basis of the treaty of friendship, good-neighborly relations and cooperation, signed on 5 December, 1978. Leonid Brezhnev declared that the people of Afghanistan and their government can continue counting on the Soviet people's solidarity and internationalist assistance. Babrak Karmal expressed profound gratitude for this assistance, which has one aim only: to end military intervention against the Afghan revolution as well as all forms of imperialist interference in Afghan affairs.

It was precisely for this purpose that the Soviet Union had sent a limited military contingent to that country, sent temporarily at the request of the Afghan Government and in accordance with the UN Charter. It will be withdrawn when all acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan cease and when guarantees are given that no subversive acts will resume from the outside against the Afghan people and their government. This point was stressed in the course of the Soviet-Afghan talks in speeches by both leaders and in the joint statement.

The statement specially underlines the futility of any plan that impinges on the sovereignty of the Afghan people or ignores their legitimate government. The warning is as weighty as it is timely. It's addressed to those, especially in the United States and China, who started an undeclared war against Afghanistan and who proceeded to make a fuss over what they call the Afghan problem in order to aggravate tension in Asia and the rest of the world. Hostile acts against revolutionary Afghanistan are no isolated incident. They are part and parcel of a general asault that imperialist reactionaries have launched against the liberation and peace forces with the obvious objective of provoking a new round of the arms race, subverting the easing of tension and causing a relapse of cold war. Their activities have created a threat to world peace and to the security of nations. To avert this threat, all peaceable forces must act together, measures must be taken toward easing the military tensions, and all complicated international disputes must be settled politically.

A call to this effect was issued by the parties to the Soviet-Afghan talks. They confirmed the determination of the two countries to work in this very direction. The Afghan Government in particular reaffirmed its readiness for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of its proposals of 14 May.

'WESTERN PATRONS' PAY TERRORISTS FOR INFLICTING HARM IN DRA

LD171416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Summary] Our correspondent, Viktor Bazilevich, reports from Kabul: Visitors coming in from various parts of the world can see with their own eyes the vista of peaceful labor: offices and enterprises, schools and hospitals are open and work normally; peasants are busy with gathering in the harvest; the state assists them with machines, fertilizers, and so forth.

"However, the bands of terrorists still continue inflicting great harm to farming. They are sent into Afghanistan by the enemies of the revolution. Raids on peaceful villages, terror and violence are paid for in hard cash.

Their Western patrons pay in accordance with the established rate [po tverdoy takse] for assassination of activists, blowing up a bridge or powerline and burning a truck.

"The people of the republic are defending their soil against enemies in a more firm and resolute way and are confidently marching along the path of progress. Thousands of people are joining the People's Democratic Party. Self-defense groups are being formed everywhere.

"No matter how furious the counterrevolutionaries, the process of normalization in Afghanistan is proceeding just as it should."

PRAVDA NOTES 'GRADUAL STABILIZATION' IN BALKH PROVINCE

LD200927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 4

[Correspondent L. Mironov "Reportage From Afghanistan": "The Fall Colors of Mazar-e Sharif"]

[Excerpts] Kabul, Oct--Fall is probably the best season in northern Afghanistan. By day the sun does not scorch, as in summer, but provides caressing warmth; night brings invigorating cool. Hanging in the air is the heady scent of ripe melons, peaches, watermelons, grapes and apples, for which the Afghan land is famous. And there was a good harvest this year.

The fall has added color to the bright diversity of the streets in Afghan cities. In Mazar-e Sharif, the center of Balkh Province, the tiles on the dome of the famous mosque appeared even more blue against the bright blue of the sky. The (gadis) looked neat--these are horse-drawn two-wheeled carriages which fulfill the role of cabs. And in the tea shops gray-bearded old men sat in state.

"Yes, Mazar-e Sharif is living a peaceful life on the whole," (Abdul Kayum Bashariyar), governor of Balkh Province, told me. "True, the enemies of the revolution are operating in small gangs in some places."

The population of Balkh and Afghanistan's other provinces, he went on to note, want to live in peace and work for the good of society. The people's trust in the revolutionary power and resistance to the intrigues of reaction and foreign aggression are growing. The enemy faces the terrible force of the groups for the defense of the revolution which have been created in the province, their backbone being made up of about 600 members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization. Together with state security employees, in recent weeks they have taken part in the routing of several gangs of rebels.

Mazar-e Sharif is the biggest economic center in the Afghan north. There are about 30 plants and factories here.

The fruits of Soviet-Afghan cooperation are perhaps even more clearly visible in Balkh Province than in other parts of Afghanistan. Thus in the mining and petroleum technical school our teachers are helping Democratic Afghanistan to train cadres for the oil and gas industry, which has been developed in the northern provinces thanks to the help of Soviet geologists, who have discovered oil and gas there.

"It is nearly 10 months since the April revolution entered a new stage," (Yasin Sadiki), secretary of the Balkh Province PDPA Committee, noted. "This period has been characterized by the gradual stabilization of the situation in the country, the strengthening of local party organizations and the stepping up of their influence."

"The attempts of the April revolution's enemies are in vain." (Yasin Sadiki) stressed. "Revolutionary order is becoming established in the country. Profound social transformations are the path chosen by the Afghan people. And we know we are not alone in our struggle. We always sense the Soviet Union's friendly support."

PRC TRAINS 'FIFTH COLUMN' TO SUBVERT PAKISTAN

LD170839 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 80 p 3

[A. Golts "International Notes": "Cutthroats...For Export"]

[Text] It is no longer a secret to anyone that hundreds of people from neighboring countries are undergoing training in China as saboteurs and terrorists. Trained and armed in the PRC, these gangs then fight the lawful governments of their states. India, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Laos and other countries have frequently caught Beijing in this sort of subversive activity. Nonetheless, China is not abandoning its attempts to create instability in countries which, in the Beijing leaders' opinion, are within their sphere of interests. Moreover, according to a report in the Indian newspaper AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, China has decided to expand its training of cutthroats still further. The Chinese special services will now train saboteurs not only for their own "needs" but also for their "colleagues" from foreign states.

Thus, a special group of adviser-instructors including high-ranking Chinese army officers has been created within the framework of aid to Pakistan to create a "people's army" on the Chinese model. This group will lead the training of Pakistani "volunteers" in special camps in the PRC. The first of these camps, according to the newspaper's report, is being created close to the city of Kaxgar [Kashi], in the Xinjang Uygur Autonomous Region. The Chinese officers will train Pakistanis in methods of "guerrilla warfare" in mountain regions and in organizing terror and sabotage.

After undergoing a full course in the espionage and subversion "sciences," the terrorists will be sent to Pakistan. According to foreign press reports the Pakistani military administration intends to use the detachments cobbled together from these bandits for subversive activity against Afghanistan and for provoking unrest in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

It is not impossible that Beijing views the training of Pakistani "commandos" as a finacially advantageous undertaking. As is well known, encountering grave economic problems in modernizing their own army, the Chinese leaders have launched into some rather risky ventures in an attempt to ensure an influx of foreign currency into the country. Thus, for instance, arms exports have become a profitable item for them. The Indian newspaper the HINDU recently reported that even such a "close friend" as Pakistan is now obliged to pay for Chinese armaments with ready cash. Perhaps Islamabad also has to pay in hard currency for the training of "volunteers."

But even that is not the main point for Beijing. It is primarily a case of furthering its hegemonist plans with respect to Pakistan itself. After all, the relations between the two countries are by no means as unclouded as they appear from official statements by Beijing and Islamabad. The press has already reported that the Pakistani military administration is worried that the "advisers" from Beijing who have literally inundated the country have established close contacts with local separatist and Maoist groupings. In this connection the latter's terrorist activity has been markedly galvanized. Since early 1979 insurgent attacks on Pakistani security forces posts from the northern regions of Kashmir have become more frequent. The PRESS ASIA international agency noted: "It is characteristic that the majority of clashes are taking place in the region of the Karakoram highway, constructed with Chinese aid."

Now, thanks to the terrorists trained and instructed in China and designed to become the backbone of a "people's army," Beijing will acquire an even greater opportunity to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs. That is why it is natural to suppose that the cutthroats who have undergone this training will become the Beijing hegemonists' "fifth column," and in time Islamabad will have to pay for its shortsightedness.

'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIVITIES OF ANTINATIONALISTS IN INDIA REPORTED

LD171518 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Oct, TASS--Indian Army units stationed in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh have been put on high alert. Streets of some cities in the state are again patrolled by troops and paramilitary police units. These measures were taken after Indian security bodies learnt that extremist religious organisations were planning a new series of provocative actions in the country's north during the forthcoming Moslem and Hindu holidays.

At the same time, in accordance with the decree on national security, recently signed by the Indian president, the police conducted in that region a number of preventive arrests. 36 activists of reactionary communalist organisations have been detained in Uttar Pradesh, for instance, and seven leaders of the extremist Islamic grouping Jamejat ul-Tulaban were arrested in the state of Jammu and Kashmir which borders on Pakistan. The grouping openly calls for armed struggle against the Indian Government and for the state's secession from the country.

Subversive organisations, against which the preventive measures were taken, are responsible for bloody intercommunal clashes in the north of India which occurred in August this year. Their death toll stands at more than 900. According to press reports, these groupings maintain close contacts with foreign special services. According to the NEW WAVE weekly, in particular, terrorists from the chauvinistic Hindu organisation Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh are trained by specialists of the Israeli intelligence service Mossad, while members of Moslem extremist groups receive weapons and money from Pakistan and are trained by instructors from the international terrorist organisation Moslem Brotherhood.

V.P. Singh, chief minister of the state, said in the city of Lucknow, administrative centre of Uttar Pradesh, that the Indian Government possesses enough means to neutralise the activity of the communalist groupings which are trying to disrupt normal life in the country. He called on the Indian people not to yield to provocations, and to help the authorities in curbing the subversive activities by antinational elements.

SOVIET OFFICIAL CITED ON PROJECTS IN THIRD COUNTRIES

BK070949 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The Soviet Union and India are actively considering the possibility of jointly participating in setting up industrial plants in third countries. This was stated by Mr (Igor Mineyev) of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations while talking to Indian newsmen in Moscow. He said as a first step discussions are in progress on the participation of Indian organizations in the construction of a metallurgical plant in Nigeria. Mr (Mineyev) said that his country is ready to have Indian participation in the production of equipment for supply to foreign countries.

He disclosed that the Ranchi heavy machine plant and the Durgapur mining equipment plant will be given orders to supply 127,000 tons of equipment to the Soviet Union and other countries during the next 5 years.

GRAMMATIKOV: USSR SUPPORTS VIETNAMESE ANTI-PRC STRUGGLE

OW201135 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet people are highly indignant at Chinese militarists' continued armed provocations against the SRV and their insolent threat to wage a new war of aggression against its people. The following is our station commentator Grammatikov's comment on the matter.

The Soviet Union fully supports the Vietnamese people who are effectively frustrating the Chinese leadership's hegemonistic ambitions. The Soviet people highly admire the valor and heroism displayed by the Vietnamese combatants in their counterattacks against the Chinese troops' armed provocations along Vietnam's northern border areas--even in those areas seriously affected by typhoons and floods. The Soviet Union fully sympathizes with the SRV's peace initiatives, which manifest the genuine aspiration of the Vietnamese people who, having gone through many trials during several protracted bloody wars waged by imperialists, now desire to live in peace so that they can revitalize their war-ravaged economy and cooperate with their neighbors. The SRV enjoys great international prestige as a result of the peace-loving policy which the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] and the SRV Government have consistently carried out.

The world public warmly commends the proposal advanced at the Vientiane Conference [of Indochinese foreign ministers] which provides the proper solution to the tense situation in Southeast Asia. The proposals made by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the current UN General Assembly session reiterate Vietnam's goodwill toward peace. Broad segments of world public opinion welcome these proposals, which are meant to secure lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Many foreign papers have praised Vietnam's eagerness to develop relations with its neighbors on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political systems, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and resolving differences through negotiations.

During the current UN General Assembly session in which political debates have again been addressed, the Soviet Union, the SRV and other socialist countries have once again reaffirmed their identity of views on the Southeast Asian situation. Comrade Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation, in his address to the UN General Assembly session, condemned U.S. collusion with the Beijing hegemonists, who not long ago invaded Vietnam, who are provoking Laos and Kampuchea. Comrade Gromyko has also expressed confidence that the voice of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will sooner or later resound at the UN forum.

The Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and all peace-loving countries fully support Vietnam's legitimate demand that China gives up its aggressive policy toward Southeast Asia and adopts urgent, effective measures to turn that region into a zone of peace, independence and neutrality.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP MONTH ENDS IN USSR

OW0021551 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Oct (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society held a grand meeting at the "Krasnoy Proletari" factory in Moscow yesterday to close the "month of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship" organised to celebrate Vietnam's 35th National Day.

The meeting was attended by leading members of the friendship society and the "Krasnoy Proletari" factory and large numbers of workers. The charge d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy Ta Huu Canh and staff members of the embassy also attended.

Speaking at the meeting, G.S. Titov, chairman of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, said: "Activities during the friendship month demonstrate the unbreakable friendship, fraternal solidarity and allround cooperation between the two countries. They are vivid illustrations of the statement made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev that 'friendship primarily consists in deeds the value of which is to be tested by time. The test has proved that the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is firmly established and has become more diversified and brighter.'"

Ta Huu Canh expressed the Vietnamese people's gratitude to the Communist Party, the government, the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, the "Krasnoy Proletari" factory and the people of the Soviet Union for their great and effective support to Vietnam's struggle and socialist construction.

Similar meetings were organized at the Institute for Chemical Research for Plant Protection, the House of Friendship With Other Nations, and many localities throughout the Soviet Union.

An exhibition named "The Soviet Union-Vietnam: Stages of Friendship and Cooperation" was arranged in Moscow. Weeks of Vietnamese books were sponsored in Moscow, Kishinev, Irkutsk, Minsk and other cities. "Vietnam days" were arranged in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic with the participation of delegations from the Vietnamese provinces of Thai Binh and Hau Giang.

WREATHLAYINGS MARK POLISH ARMY JUBILEE

LD201321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Wreaths Laid"]

[Text] In connection with the 37th anniversary of the Polish Army wreathlaying ceremonies have been held in Lenino (Belorussian SSR), Darnitsa (Ukrainian SSR), Seltsy (Ryazanskaya Oblast) and Katyn (Smolenskaya Oblast) at the graves of and memorials to the Polish soldiers who died during World War II in the struggle against the German fascist invaders.

Representatives of party and state organizations, the public and troop units took part in the ceremonies. Wreaths and flowers were also laid by officials of Poland's Embassy and consulates general in the USSR.

POLISH ECONOMY, TECHNOLOGY DAYS FESTIVAL OPENS

LD210841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Experts' Meeting"]

[Text] Volgograd, 14 Oct--An exchange of experience in a number of sectors of the national economy--such as the designation of the Polish economy and technology days which began today in the city on the Volga. Enterprise representatives and academics from Poland will deliver lectures and reports. They will acquaint their Soviet colleagues with developments in the spheres of the machine tool industry, the creation of computer machinery, chemistry and a number of other spheres.

The USSR is Poland's largest foreign trade partner. At the opening of the days it was noted that the constant exchange of economic and technical information opens up new potential for both countries to deepen and broaden cooperation and collaboration on a mutually beneficial basis.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON POLISH FOREIGN POLICY

LD201047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 5

["TRYBUNA LUDU on Poland's Foreign Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct (TASS)--TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee published an article "Poland and the World: A Clearly Definite Place."

The article says that Poland's place in the structure of international relations in today's work is definitely clear and unambiguous. Poland is an ally of the USSR, a reliable link in the community of socialist states. It is linked by many-sided bonds of cooperation with fraternal countries also on a bilateral basis. Together with fraternal states our country attaches great importance to the development of diverse forms of socialist cooperation, makes its contribution to the political consolidation of the Warsaw Pact which it regards as a decisive factor in the strengthening of the security of the countries of the socialist community and peace in Europe. Poland also actively participates in the implementation of the program of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework. These are the principal and stable factors which determine our foreign policy, the PZPR Central Committee organ stresses.

The newspaper goes on to point out that weighty preconditions exist for such a foreign policy of the country. On the one hand, they are determined by the state's socialist ieology and by socialist internationalism. Class and ideological unity with the fraternal countries serves as the chief guarantee of the strength of Poland's alliances. On the other hand, these alliances, which reliably protect Poland's national security, arose on account of specific historical experience.

Relations with socialist countries bring Poland rich fruits not only in the field of national security and inviolability of borders. Economic cooperation with fraternal countries is of great importance both for long-term plans of the country's development and for overcoming temporary difficulties. This is evidenced by economic aid Poland now receives from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the newspaper writes.

As the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum especially emphasized, TRYBUNA LUDU goes on to point out, the alliance with the land of the soviets and ties with the whole socialist community have become one of the most fundamental elements of political thinking in socialist Poland and a fundamental principle of the socialist Polish state.

The newspaper writes that striving for stronger peace in Europe and throughout the world, for establishing in this way in close partnership with socialist allies a system of extensive equitable, mutually advantageous international cooperation is the essence of Poland's relations with states of other socio-political systems. Poland renders support to the peoples in developing countries which are struggling for freedom, against racism and neocolonialism.

The international position of modern Poland is among the greatest achievements of the Polish people in the postwar period of its history. Protection of these historical gains is one of the chief imperatives of the present time, which is understood by all conscious citizens of Poland. The organ of the PZPR Central Committee stresses in conclusion that Poland can preserve and consolidate its position in the world only as a socialist state which resolves its domestic problems on the basis of the principles of socialism.

LETTERS SHOW CLOSENESS OF POPULAR, PARTY VIEWS IN POLAND

LD201439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Report by O. Losoto under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers": "Readers' Views"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct--The PZPR Central Committee organ TRYBUNA LUDU has published, in a series of items on the sixth party Central Committee plenum decisions, a roundup of letters to the editor from readers worried by problems relating to the renewal of social and political life in the country. Their authors offer a variety of suggestions and advice. Many letters, the paper writes, express the view that labor activity must be stepped up and that the militancy of party organizations must be intensified and their ties with the masses strengthened, and they vigorously raise the question of increasing working people's sense of responsibility.

This roundup of views, TRYBUNA LUDU concludes, shows how close readers' feelings and interests are to the points on which the party is focusing its attention.

ROMANOV RECEIVES SFRY AMBASSADOR IN LENINGRAD

LD162256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TANJUG)--Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, today received Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador in the USSR, who is visiting Leningrad.

Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation was discussed in the talks, which were conducted in a friendly atmosphere. Both sides gave a positive assessment to cooperation in all spheres, and the wish was expressed for this to be further promoted on the bases mutually established and tried and tested in practice.

Satisfaction was also expressed at the successful development of cooperation between Zagreb and Leningrad. Both sides concluded that such forms of cooperation contribute to the development of overall relations between the two countries.

ROMANOV RECEIVES CROATIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD180820 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the Zagreb town conference of the Croatian League of Communists headed by Zvonko Juric, secretary of the Presidium of the Croatian League of Communists town conference, has arrived in Leningrad. This visit is being made in accordance with the program of party links between our countries. In the Smolnyy Palace Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, talked to the members of the delegation. Comrade Romanov acquainted the communists from Zagreb with the main directions of the work by the Leningrad party organization and told how the working people of the town and oblast (?are competing) for a worthy welcome for the 26th CPSU Congress. The leader of the Yugoslav delegation, Zvonko Juric, informed the Leningrad comrades about the work of the Zagreb town conference of the Croatian League of Communists. During the conversation questions concerning the further development of cooperation between the party organizations of the twinned towns, Leningrad and Zagreb, were examined.

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS AWARDS IN UKRAINE

AU201052 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Zhulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, recently spent 3 days in the Ukraine. He was received by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. The ambassador presented orders and medals of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to a group of workers and specialists from the building organizations of the Ukraine's All-Union Association for the Gas Industry, distinguished for the successes in the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline. In the Bulgarian consulate general in Kiev he met representatives of the teaching staff of Kiev higher educational establishments training Bulgarian undergraduate and postgraduate students. In Kharkov Comrade Zhulev presented the Cyril and Methodius Order, First Grade to Gorkiy State University. The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria awarded the order to the collective for scientific and methodological assistance to educational establishments and research institutes in the fraternal country. The presentation ceremony was also attended by Minkov, Bulgarian consul general in Kiev. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR had a conversation in the Kharkovski Obkom headquarters.

GREECE SAID TO YIELD TO U.S. PRESSURE FOR NATO REINSTATEMENT

LD201317 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Athens, 20 Oct, TASS--Yielding to pressure from the USA and NATO brasshats the Greek Government has announced its decision to rejoin the NATO military organization from which it withdrew in 1974. In his broadcast and televised statement Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis announced the approval by his government of "Rogers plan" which was drawn up by American General B. Rogers, supreme commander of the joint NATO forces in Europe, for the gradual "reintegration" of Greece with the military structure of the North Atlantic bloc. Washington's intensive pressure on Athens is due, to no small extent, to the fact that the United States wants a quick renewal of the agreement on four American military bases in Greek territory.

General B. Rogers was not alone who "worked" on the Greek Government to make it accept the terms worked out by the USA and NATO for its return to the NATO military structure. The others who did so were NATO Secretary General J. Luns and the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who recently visited Athens.

This decision by the Rallis government touched off a wave of protests among the Greek public, mass demonstrations were held in Athens on Saturday and Sunday, among them demonstrations outside the parliament building and the U.S. Embassy as well as near the American military bases in Piraeus, Thessaloniki and Heraklion. The demonstrators scanned anti-American slogans and called for Greece's final withdrawal from NATO.

The Communist Party of Greece described the government's decision as a "practice of national concessions." By its decision, the Communist Party says in a statement, the government "hitches" Greece to the United States' adventurist plans, specifically those for the Middle East, at this crucial moment for peace. In this way, the communists say, the Rallis government assumes a serious responsibility. The Greek people condemn this policy and will resolutely fight in defence of national independence and sovereignty, for Greece outside NATO and free of foreign bases, the statement says.

The government's decision was also criticized by A. Papandreou, the leader of the main opposition party--the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). By approving the "Rogers plan," the government agreed to "impermissible concessions" which do harm to national interests. A. Papandreou called for the dissolution of parliament because, he said, its present composition no longer represents public opinion, and the holding of new elections.

In its statement published earlier the PASOK came out for Greece's final withdrawal from NATO.

Jannis Pesmazoglou, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (KODISO), also criticized the government's decision.

PONOMAREV VIEWS NATO COUNTRIES' 'STEPPING UP' OF ARMS RACE

LD201023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 80 p 4

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Militarist Preparations Expedited"]

[Excerpt] The "hawks" in the United States are acquiring increasing influence. It will be recalled that they have just managed to force through the Senate a bill providing for the appropriation of a further $4 billion to build up nuclear potential. [paragraph continues]

This decision looks particularly sinister in the light of Washington's so-called new nuclear strategy. It would also be appropriate to point out that under the same bill the Senate demanded the start of immediate production of "all major components and materials" for creating the barbarous neutron weapon, which the senators would like to "bestow" on their West European allies.

"Autumn Forge-80", a series of maneuvers on an unprecedented scale by the NATO allied armed forces in Europe, is continuing. From the northern flank and central Europe, the maneuvers' center of gravity has moved to the bloc's southern flank. Exercises by U.S., British, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese and Turkish air, naval and ground forces are taking place there under the code name "Display Determination-80." According to a statement by Admiral W. Growe, NATO supreme allied commander in southern Europe, their task is to prove the North Atlantic bloc's ability to retain control of the Mediterranean.

The "Autumn Forge-80" maneuvers are not over yet. They will last until mid-November. But the pro-Atlantic press is already full of articles lauding the "achievements" displayed by the bloc's armed forces during the maneuvers, especially on FRG territory. The maneuvers, AP claims, revealed the armed forces' good training and the ability of national formations to operate as part of multinational forces. Lt Gen J. Becton, commander of the U.S. 7th Corps, stated that during the maneuvers in West Germany the allied troops "got better acquainted" with its territory and that "the recent enlargement of the NATO arsenal has helped equalize the correlation of forces." At the same time the general demanded the faster adoption of new infantry combat vehicles, the XM-1 tank, new combat helicopters and air defense weapons, and also the replacement of the pool of military transport vehicles.

The British Government is displaying particular activeness in implementing NATO's militarist plans. It recently adopted a program for modernizing the British "independent nuclear deterrent." Within the framework of the program it is planned to create a new generation of nuclear submarines. These will be equipped with MIRVed "Trident" missiles bought from the United States, with a range of about 7,000 km. These submarines are to replace those currently in service during the eighties. Meanwhile, it is planned to modernize the "Polaris" missiles deployed on current submarines by fitting British-produced "Chevaline" warheads. According to Defense Secretary F. Pym, this measure "will make it easier to penetrate the Soviet Union's missile defenses."

Thus the British Government is making no secret of the aggressive thrust of the expansior in the British nuclear arsenal. At the same time it is implementing a broad program for modernizing practically all branches of the British Armed Forces. Five guided-missile destroyers and other warships are under construction, the air force is being equipped with new helicopters and missiles, and also transport aircraft, and the ground forces are getting new tanks. It is planned to develop home-produced cruise missiles. A further increase in Britain's military spending, which is already more than 11 billion pounds sterling, is envisaged.

The Atlanticists' militarist activeness is also evident on the bloc's northern flank. The Pentagon is pressing Norway to reach a final decision on stationing the armaments for an 8,000-10,000-man American Marine brigade on the country's territory. Gen B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, stated that the stockpiling of American heavy weapons in Norway would be "an important element in strengthening the North Atlantic alliance's combat potential."

The NATO plans in north Europe also envisage siting American weapons dumps in Denmark, preparing to blockade the straits of Denmark, and expanding the U.S. air force base in Iceland. "All that," Norway's AFTENPOSTEN writes, "is only part of the broad arms buildup program that the United States and NATO have been implementing in the region for several years now." The newspaper reveals yet another component of the plan--the expansion of six airfields in various areas of Norway. [paragraph continues]

This would make it possible for another 300 aircraft, mostly American, to operate from Norwegian soil, the newspaper points out.

The Atlantic politicians and strategists want to drown in the rumble of militarist preparations the voice of the peoples demanding the continuation of the detente policy, which makes it possible to live under conditions of peace and security. In defiance of these demands, the ruling circles of the United States and the other leading North Atlantic bloc countries are continuing the dangerous course of aggravating the international situation, pursuing the line of stepping up the arms race and expanding NATO's functions as the instrument for imperialist diktat.

NATO MANEUVERS AIMED AT 'RESISTING CHANGE' IN ITALIAN POLITICS

LD210857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent N. Paklin report: "Getting People Used to the Idea..."]

[Text] Rome--The latest NATO maneuvers, codenamed "Display Determination-80," have been under way on Italian territory since late September. They are taking place according to the following scenario: an attack is being made on Italy "from the East" on land, by sea and by air, and is being rebuffed by the joint efforts of NATO forces. It is noteworthy that the role of the main assault force in these maneuvers has been taken on by units of not the Italian but the American Army.

For the United States, the maneuvers in Italy are not only an opportunity for a show of muscle on NATO's southern flank. They are calculated for political and psychological effect. Alongside statements by American officials on the impermissibility of communists entering the Italian Government, they are intended to demonstrate U.S. determination to resist by every means a change in the existing political situation in Italy. On the psychological plane the militarist games, according to their NATO organizers' plan, are to keep Italians in a constant state of fear in the face of the "threat from the East" and get them used to the idea of the inevitability of Italian participation in a way in the European theater.

SOME WEST EUROPEANS HAVING 'SECOND THOUGHTS' ON ATLANTIC TIE

LD210821 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Oct 80 p 5

[Nikolay Polyanov dispatch under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Listening to Reason"]

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 11 Oct--Inside Hamburg's Rissenhaus Institute for Politics and Economics in the past week there has been a particularly heated discussion of the problem of Western Europe's "special interests" in our troubled and turbulent age. The highly meaningful remark of former French Minister Michel Poniatowski that the "military might is in the United States but the statesmen are in Europe" came opportunely to mind. A sufficiently transparent allusion. Clearly, it must be understood thus: The more Washington plays with its military might, the shrewder European statesmen must be, since otherwise the Old World could pay dearly for its indiscretion.

Scholars, politicians and diplomats from both shores of the Atlantic met at the Rissenhaus. Practically all the Western guests adhered to a strict NATO line. But anxiety could also be noticed in their words: Where are Europe and the whole world being led by the dangerous passion for the ideas of "limited nuclear war"? What will become of densely populated Western Europe if it is reduced to the unenviable role of Washington's atomic hostage? How can it rid itself of the fetters of U.S. strategy, which was never noted for its realism and which has now, moreover, become unpredictable, too?

Unpredictability plus adventurism is the short formula of the latest presidential directives aimed at lowering the "threshold" of a nuclear catastrophe which would be suicidal for West Europeans. It is no wonder that a certain "reevaluation" is becoming increasingly imminent for them and for many is proving extremely painful. Have not the Atlanticists long asserted that Western Europe can have only one future--on the U.S. side or, if you prefer, in the U.S. embrace? This spurious argument remains in force even now in official speeches. But at the same time--and here is the particular feature of our time--the erosion of "classical Atlanticism" is making itself felt increasingly. Even in the past staunch NATOists could not fail to wonder what "tomorrow on the U.S. side" would bring them unless very necessary adjustments were made to the policy of the alliance. An increasing number of West Europeans are beginning to think that now is the time to have second thoughts, to call specific European interests to mind and not to forget the past's bitter lessons, including the two tragic wars which Europe had to endure in the first half of the century. On the other hand, during the years of detente, our continent experienced quite a few good changes. Millions of people in the West have no doubt that, without the initiatives put forward by the socialist states, Europe would be quite different today.

Take the Federal Republic; it would not have had that free hand in the foreign policy sphere which the so-called "Eastern treaties" gave it. It would not have possessed those economic advantages which were brought about by the development of mutually beneficial economic relations with the Soviet Union and which have given work and bread to nearly half a million of its citizens.

And the psychological climate would have been different in Europe, too. The mutual hostility and mutual suspicion which reigned during the cold war years helped neither politics nor effective mutual relations. Detente, on the other hand, became the mother of mutual trust. Only under conditions of detente did it become possible to undertake such ventures as the dialogue between the East and West of the continent on environmental problems or such business agreements as, for example, the contract to supply Soviet gas to the Federal Republic and West German piping to the Soviet Union--a contract planned to extend to the beginning of the 21st century!

In other words, life urges West Europeans that seeking their future on America's side is becoming an increasingly risky matter, since there could prove to be no future in submissively following Washington's orders. Based on their own experience they can see that, whenever both socialist and capitalist Europe have acted together, everybody was a winner--both we and they were. Helsinki is historic example of that. It is not by chance that Willy Brandt, leader of the West German Social Democrats, advises cautiously but clearly that the traditional views on the interdependence between Western Europe and the United States be reexamined. "I state deliberately," he stresses, "that we must now write the words 'European solidiarity' in large letters."

The forthcoming meeting in Madrid provides broad opportunities for this. Practical decisions can and must be taken there on one of the most burning problems--the preparation for the European conference on military detente and disarmament--and on the dates, venue and procedure for holding it, including the agenda for the first stage, which could be devoted to discussing confidence-building measures. The realistic nature of convening such a European forum has already been confirmed by the fact that France, the Federal Republic, Austria, Finland and a number of other countries support this idea. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recently stressed again that "East and West must continue dialogue with each other." It goes without saying that a special place is also occupied in this dialogue by the Soviet-American talks on medium-range missiles in indissoluble, organic connection with the question of the U.S. forward-based facilities.

Time is becoming short. It demands that the West Europeans renounce the moss-covered formulas of the fifties when the Atlantic alliance, like the center of a gigantic cyclone, drove cold war drizzle onto Europe. When they fall to thinking of the future, Europeans know that they must now act without delay for the sake of strengthening their security.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST OBJECTIONS TO ASSEMBLY ELECTION REPORTED

LD201509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 4

[Correspondent O. Ignatyev report: "Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Lisbon, 15 Oct--A Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee plenum has finished work here after analyzing the results of the Assembly of the Republic election.

A document adopted at the PCP Central Committee plenary session notes that the increase in the reactionary parties' parliamentary majority as a result of the election and the consequent retention of power by the present government could pose a serious danger to the democratic regime proclaimed by the April revolution.

At the same time the results of the voting do not reflect the true distribution of political forces in Portugal, since democratic conditions for holding the elections were not fully ensured, the document says. The presence in power, during the period of preparing for and holding **the** election, of a cabinet consisting of rightwing parties' representatives made it impossible to ensure a free expression of will by all voters in accordance with their political views and confirmed the correctness of the positions adopted by the PCP in demanding the replacement of that government, which implemented an unconstitutional policy of undermining the democratic foundations of society.

In the situation which has arisen, the election of the republic's president scheduled for this year assumes exceptionally great importance. The democratic forces are faced with the priority, decisive task of defeating reaction's candidate, General Soares Carneiro.

At a press conference today Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP, announced that a PCP national conference will be held on 25 October, at which delegates will elaborate the communists' final tactics for the coming presidential election. The party's position with respect to the candidates for the post of the country's future president will be announced only after the conference.

PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR FETED BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR HOME

LD201347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Ambassador's Honor"]

[Text] On 13 October USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Stukalin gave a luncheon in honor of Fernando de Magalhaes Cruz, ambassador of the Republic of Portugal, in connection with his departure for home.

MALTSEV HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR OUTGOING SPANISH ENVOY

LD201039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4
[TASS report: "On His Departure"]

[Text] On 14 October V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, held a luncheon in honor of Spanish Ambassador Juan Antonio Samaranch Torello in connection with his departure for home.

IRANIAN, IRAQI FIGHTING CONTINUES IN ABADAN

LD210729 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 20 Oct 70

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct, TASS--Iraqi and Iranian troops continued fighting for control of the city of Abadan, centre of the oil refining industry of Iran. Yesterday, Iraqi aircraft delivered strikes at the enemy's tank columns and its troops concentrations. Also reported are heavy losses in manpower and equipment on both sides. On the same day Iranian aircraft raided Baghdad as well as human settlements in the provinces of As-Sulaymaniyah and Wasit. According to the INA news agency, Iraq continues to lead out the foreign merchant vessels blocked by the military facilities in the port of Khorramshahr into the port of Basrah.

Tehran, 20 Oct, TASS--According to reports from the Tehran Radio, Iraq is concentrating troops in Abadan's vicinity to try to stage another storming of the city. Street fighting continues in Khorramshahr. Iranians have been able to beat back the attempts of Iraqi tanks to enter the city. In the northern sections of the front Iranian troops forced the Iraqis to retreat. Iranian air defence forces repelled the raids of Iraqi aviation on the oil facilities on the Island of Kharq. An Iraqi warship has been sunk in the port of Fao in Shatt al-Arab. Ayatollah Khomeyni has called on Iran's population to be ready to respond to a national mobilization if this is needed in the interests of the country's defence. Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr held negotiations in one of the towns of the Province of Khuzestan with Cuba's Foreign Minister I. Malmierca. He also received the General Secretary of the Organization of Islamic Conference H. Chatti who had visited Baghdad previously. The Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement stressing that Iran will do everything to assure free and secure navigation in the Strait of Hormuz. It rejected reports that Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i during his sojourn in New York allegedly had contacts with American officials to discuss with them the problem of American hostages.

USSR 'MAKING EFFORTS' TO STOP BLOODSHED IN PERSIAN GULF

TA201815 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The Soviet Union is making efforts [eqdam] toward stopping the bloodshed in the conflict between Iran and Iraq and eliminating the dispute between the two countries as early as possible around a negotiating table. A Soviet TASS analyst during a commentary in this connection, pointed to the intervention of foreign forces in this dispute as being dangerous and noted the constant increasing of U.S. military forces in the region of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

CPSU MESSAGE TO YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD170917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To the Yemen Socialist Party extraordinary congress.

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially greets the delegates to the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] extraordinary congress and wishes the congress successful work.

The Soviet communists greatly value the consistent progressive anti-imperialist course of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. They feel sincere sympathy for the friendly people of Democratic Yemen which, under the leadership of the YSP and surmounting the grim legacy of colonialism and reaction's intrigues, is steadily advancing along the path of resolving the tasks of the national democratic revolution and creating the preconditions for building socialism.

The independence and sovereignty of Democratic Yemen, as of other liberated countries, have recently been threatened by aggressive imperialist circles seeking to undermine international detente and security and to retard the process of the social renewal of the world. Under these conditions the YSP congress is called upon to make an important new contribution to strengthening the the progressive regime in the PDRY, to the further sociopolitical and economic development of society, to boosting production forces and improving the people's living standards, and to consolidating the republic's international positions. We share the South Yemeni comrades' confidence that the congress will lead to still greater cohesion and to the consolidaition of the organizations, and ideological and political unity of the party's ranks, to strengthened links with the working people's masses and to an enhanced leading role in the country's sociopolitical life.

The CPSU, true to the Leninist policy of supporting the people's struggle for freedom and independence, will continue to pursue the line of comprehensively developing Soviet-South Yemeni relations, which rest on the firm foundation of the friendship and cooperation treaty, and to promote in every possible way the further deepening of close ties with the YSP.

Long live the YSP!

Long live Soviet-Yemeni friendship and cooperation in the interests of peace, freedom and social progress!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

PRAVDA REPORTS ON YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD201027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 80 p 4

[Unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents dispatch: "Following the Course of Progress"]

[Text] Aden, 12 Oct--A Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) extraordinary congress began work here today. This is an important event in the life of not only the party but all Democratic Yemen's people.

The slogans and placards decorating the capital's streets say "The YSP is the working people's advanced vanguard," "Strengthen and multiply the revolution's gains," "Onward along the path of anti-imperialism, independence and social progress," and "The YSP congress is the congress of further strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the great Lenin's party." Those slogans reflect the main directions of the policy of the party, which has proclaimed as its goal the building in the long term of a socialist society.

The current congress is the second in the YSP's history. Its first, constituent forum was held in October 1978. It adopted the program and regulations. Although the YSP is still very young, its creation was preceded by a lengthy process of cooperation among the country's progressive forces. Their cohesion within the ranks of a united party was the natural result of the national democratic revolution's development.

To sum up the results of the past 2 years' work and to elaborate decisions on further implementing the outlined course is the congress's chief purpose.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], who delivered the YSP Central Committee report to the congress, said that the congress was being held under the conditions of the complex situation prevailing in the Arab world and the international arena. So there is a special need now for ideological political and organizational unity in the party on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism. That basis is the reliable guarantee of the continuation of the YSP's course of implementing fundamental socioeconomic transformations, a course aimed against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and at strengthening the combat alliance with Arab progressive forces and developing relations of all-round cooperation with the socialist community countries, with the Soviet Union--that faithful friend and ally of the peoples in their struggle for national liberation and social progress--in their vanguard.

The main feature of the international situation at the present time, the speaker noted, is the increased influence of the world socialist system. The Soviet Union's political, economic and military influence plays an important role in strengthening the socialist system. Our relations with the socialist community's parties and states, headed by the CPSU and the USSR, have been substantially developed and embrace various spheres. This is one basis of our progressive regime's durability and of our successful implementation of the tasks of the people's democratic revolution.

The friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the PDRY, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad went on to stress, reflects the high level of Soviet-South Yemeni relations and the strategic nature of the alliance between national liberation movements and the world socialist system. The relations of friendship and cooperation that link our country with the USSR and the socialist countries accord with the demands of the objective development of the revolutionary process in the PDRY.

The speaker pointed to the increased aggressiveness of imperialism, Zionism and reaction and their desire to strike against national liberation forces, liquidate the Palestinian problem, perpetuate Israel's domination in the occupied territories, preserve and expand their political, economic and military domination in the region, split the Arab peoples' strategic alliance with world revolutionary forces, and undermine Arab-Soviet relations. Imperialism and its minions, he said, are trying to pressure the Arab countries and are carrying out subversive actions.

Our party, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said, regards the granting by Egypt, Oman and Somalia of military "privileges" entitling the United States to construct and use military bases on those countries' territories as a serious threat to the security and sovereignty of the region's peoples.

Imperialist circles are seeking to exploit the conflict between Iraq and Iran to consolidate their own economic and political interests in the region and are building up their military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. The Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the speaker noted, runs counter to the Iraqi and Iranian peoples' national interests.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that the YSP will continue to give full support to the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate representative, for the rights to self-determination, to return to their lands and to create an independent national state.

The congress delegates greeted the CPSU Central Committee greetings message with tumultuous applause.

The congress continues.

PDRY PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON COUNTRY'S PROGRESS, TASKS

LD200825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 4

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Peresada and TASS correspondent V. Doroshenko interview with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: "Toward Projected Goal"]

[Text] Today the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] celebrates Revolution Day--the 17th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle against the colonialists, which was crowned in 1967 with the proclamation of the republic's independence. PRAVDA correspondent V. Peresada and TASS correspondent V. Doroshenko asked 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, president of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, to describe the successes the country has achieved and the tasks of the struggle for further progress along the path of independence and progress.

In seeking to implement the goals of the national democratic revolution and create the preconditions for building socialism, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said, we consider one of the main tasks to be the all-round development of the economy and the improvement of the people's living standard. During the years of independence, and particularly recently, much has been done on this path. The material and technical base of the national economy has strengthened and substantial social transformations have been put into effect. Suffice it to say that in the period of the first 5-year plan alone national income rose 100 percent. The state sector's share in the economy has more than doubled while the cooperative sector's share has increased 1.5 times.

Free medical services have been introduced and are operating in the country. Thanks to the spread of universal education the number of school children and students has increased from 60,000 in 1967 to 280,000 this year.

Of course, the achievement of these results was no easy matter. We encountered many problems which were caused both by the socioeconomic backwardness bequeathed by colonialism and by growing pains. A number of them are linked with the subversive activity which the forces of imperialism and reaction are mounting against the PDR. Under these conditions particular significance attaches to the further consolidation of national-democratic power and the enhancement of the party's leading role in the life of society.

The work of the extraordinary Yemen Socialist Party congress, which is intended to make an important contribution to the solution of the policy tasks set by the party's inaugural congress and to the consolidation of the party's organizations, ideological and political unity on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism, is now coming to an end. The congress is elaborating directives for a detailed 5-year plan which has been coordinated with the CEMA countries' plans and outlines new frontiers of socioeconomic development.

We are profoundly convinced, A.N. Muhammad stressed, that the goals of our revolution can be attained only in alliance with the other detachments of the revolutionary movement and above all the world socialist system headed by the USSR--the reliable and loyal friend of the peoples struggling for freedom, peace and progress. The strength of this strategic alliance is growing steadily. The Yemen Socialist Party is linked by firm ties of combat solidarity with the glorious party of Lenin--the CPSU. The multifaceted relations between our countries are becoming increasingly firm. The treaty on friendship and cooperation, which accords with the interests of our peoples and of all progressive forces, bears witness to the high level of these relations.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET PDRY ON NATIONAL DAY

LD201011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, president of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

On your national holiday--the 14 October Revolution Day--we send you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the PDRY Government and people cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and ourselves.

The glorious victory of the 1963 anti-imperialist rising marked a historic turning point in the destiny of South Yemen's people, led to the formation of an independent democratic state and opened up the prospect of building a new society free from man's exploitation of man. We are sure that under the leadership of their political vanguard--the Yemen Socialist Party--the people of Democratic Yemen will achieve further success in implementing the projected transformations in economic, social and cultural building and in the improvement of the broad working masses' prosperity.

The Soviet Union, guided by Leninist foreign policy principles, will continue to develop friendly relations and fruitful cooperation with the PDRY and support the South Yemen people's struggle against imperialism's intrigues and for the attainment of just and lasting peace in Near East, the consolidation of their national independence, and social progress.

We express confidence that the varied, friendly relations between the USSR and the PDRY based on the 1979 friendship and cooperation treaty will be further developed in the interests of our countries' peoples and the consolidation of peace and international security.

We wish you personally good health and happiness and the friendly people of Democratic Yemen prosperity and success in building a new life.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

BORISOV LAUDS BILATERAL TIES IN PDRY ANNIVERSARY ARTICLE

LD201003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Borisov article: "Banner of Radfan"]

[Excerpts] The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] is celebrating its national holiday--the 17th anniversary of Revolution Day. The victorious uprising which resulted in the expulsion of the British conlonialists began in the Radfan mountains in southern Arabia on 14 October 1963. In the years which have elapsed since the start of the revolution the South Yemeni people have freed themselves from foreign rule and achieved national independence and sovereignty. The revolution, which was crowned with the proclamation on 30 November 1967 of the People's Republic of South Yemen, renamed the PDRY in 1970, opened wide h orizons for the heroic people.

Profound political and socioeconomic transformations have been implemented in the young republic in the intervening years. A law has been passed on the nationalization of foreign monopolies' property, and agrarian reform has been implemented. A campaign has been mounted throughout the country to eliminate illiteracy and to educate the population politically.

The republic's economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries plays an important role in fulfilling the set tasks. Thanks to the socialist states' assistance, the PDRY has been able to resolve many problems of economic development and to achieve considerable success in promoting economic growth. Experience of cooperation has helpedto strengthen economic sectors such as fishing, the food industry, prospecting for minerals and others. The imminent commissioning of the thermal electric power stations at Mansurah and Hiswath, which are being constructed with the help of Soviet specialists and are the biggest projects in the second 5-year plan, will help to lay down a sound power base for the country's economic development. "Soviet-South Yemeni cooperation is of tremendous significance for Democratic Yemen," the Aden newspaper 14 OCTOBER wrote recently. "It is developing on a mutually advantageous basis and is a reflection of the strong ties between the PDRY and the fraternal Soviet Union. The USSR provides invaluable assistance, which enables our country to overcome many difficulties of economic development."

The friendship and cooperation treaty concluded in Moscow last October between the Soviet Union and the PDRY was the logical consequence of the two countries' steadily developing relations. It meets our peoples' fundamental interests. In his speech on the eve of the treaty's conclusion L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "We are particularly close to countries which are not only our allies in the struggle against imperialism, in the struggle for peace, but also hold the same views as we and make it their aim to build a society free of man's exploitation by man. These countries have no more faithful or dependable friends than the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries."

The celebration of the revolution's 17th anniversary has coincided with another important political event in the life of the PDRY--the holding of an extraordinary congress of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP], set up 2 years ago. The party conferences held in all the republic's provinces within the framework of the preparations for the congress demonstrated the South Yemeni people's determination to defend the progressive revolutionary gains and their motherland's independence, to struggle to achieve Yemeni unity, to strengthen friendly relations with Arab states and national liberation movements and to develop comprehensive ties with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. The YSP congress will outline the main directions of the party's activities and its strategy and tactics and will devote most attention to the question of enhancing the YSP's leading role in state affairs and the country's public life.

Rallies and meetings are currently being held in a gaily decorated Aden and in other cities in the republic. Their participants confirm their loyalty to the progressive course of Democratic Yemen's revolutionary government, express gratitude to veterans of the revolution and honor the memory of those who fell in the struggle for their country's freedom and independence.

JOSHUA NKOMO REVEALS SOVIET AID TO ZIMBABWE STRUGGLE

LD202016 Moscow in Shona to Zimbabwe 1600 GMT 16 Oct 80

[From the "Zimbabwe--The Road to Freedom" program; commentary by Radio Moscow news analyst]

[Text] Speaking a short while ago in Salisbury, Zimbabwean Minister of Home Affairs Joshua Nkomo revealed that without the success of the 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, Africa would still be under the yoke of slavery to this day. Here is a commentary prepared by our news analyst about this matter:

On 7 November this year the Soviet people will celebrate the 63d anniversary of the birth of their country following their victory in the struggle for socialism--the Great October Socialist Revolution. This victory ushered in a new era of life and resulted in the birth of the first state in the world with a government led by workers and peasant farmers. People began to live in harmony, free from racial discrimination.

Socialist policies were drawn up in line with day-to-day life in order to abolish the policies drawn up by the capitalists and former oppressors. According to tradition, many African states obtained total independence using the USSR as a model. Joshua Nkomo said that in the entire region of Africa, liberation movements were born which spearheaded the armed struggle against colonial regimes in order to obtain freedom and total independence. To date, not all of Africa has obtained independence. The last bastion of the racists still continues to exist in South Africa and Namibia.

In these last few years, the Zimbabwean people were victims of murder by the racists; but through the armed struggle a government of black majority was installed in power in April of this year. The truth we must reveal is that during the years of our armed struggle, the Zimbabwean liberation movement, members of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, obtained aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In these circumstances, Joshua Nkomo stressed that he looks upon the Soviet Union as a true friend of the liberation movements, a friend to remember from time to time.

ZIMBABWE PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON LACK OF SOVIET MISSION

LD202026 Moscow in Shona to Zimbabwe 1600 GMT 16 Oct 80

[From the "Zimbabwe--The Road to Freedom" program; commentary by Ndliramasanga, leading member of the Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU]]

[Text] In Zimbabwe we are perturbed about the present situation. Just before the war started we looked for friends to help us. No one in Zimbabwe today can deny that we obtained material assistance from the Soviet Union. But after obtaining our independence we were surprised to see that the representatives of other countries such as America, Britain and West Germany--who supplied our enemy with weapons and against whom we fought--were among the first to be granted diplomatic missions in Zimbabwe. To date, the Soviet Union, as far as we know, has not yet been granted a diplomatic mission in Zimbabwe. We believe that someone must be blocking the opening of the Soviet diplomatic mission, nevertheless, we cannot forget someone who gave us aid.

We feel the way our country is being governed is incompatible with our socialist goals. We have become the pawns of capitalism which is destroying our state. This situation has been created by people who fought the war with certain ulterior motives. For instance, most of the members of parliament today in Zimbabwe never even fired a single shot, they spent all that time in universities or working. This state of affairs is not acceptable.

Thus, it is our duty--particularly members of ZAPU--to rectify the present situation. Let us not forget our true friends such as the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, who gave us unquestionably substantial aid. Even the weapons used during the war came from the Soviet Union which is now subjected to humiliation by being asked to apologize for helping ZAPU during the war by such a small state as Zimbabwe.

BORISOV SCORES U.S.-SOMALI MILITARY AGREEMENT

LD200927 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 18 Oct 80 EA

[Vladimir Borisov commentary]

[Text] Mohamed Ali Samantur, assistant to the president of the Somali Democratic Republic, recently said that his country has every right to enter into a military agreement with any country, as long as such an agreement does not harm other countries. That was his comment on the present relationship between Somalia and the United States.

There is no doubt that no one can prevent Somalia from entering into any agreement if that agreement is not harmful to other countries, writes our commentator Vladimir Borisov. But, we may ask ourselves, is not this military agreement signed between Somalia and America harmful to other countries? I remind you, says the commentator, of the benefits the various sides obtain from the signed agreement. America without any conditions is permitted to use the port facilities, airfields at the port of Berbera in Somalia, on the Indian Ocean, and also the port which has other facilities in Mogadishu and one of the airfields in the north of Somalia. Somalia will receive from America a military equipment loan worth $10 million that will enable Somalia to buy some of the latest weaponry made in the United States.

The government led by Carter is planning to renovate the ports in Berbera and Mogadishu to enable them to handle military equipment.

These projects will cost a little more than $11 million. What is the purpose of the American use of these facilities? The agreement between Somalia and America promises the American Rapid Deployment Force another base from which to launch any attack in a short notice. The Pentagon planned these arrangements to be able to land at will in any country in the Indian Ocean, Gulf and the Red Sea regions.

As was recently stated by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle Giorgis, the American bases being established in Somalia, Oman, Kenya, Egypt and Diego Garcia are aimed at strangling the progressive countries in Africa and also thwarting any peace in the Indian Ocean.

As you know comrades, said our commentator, the presence of American forces in Somalia cannot but be harmful to other countries. The agreement which has been signed between Somalia and America endangers the lives of the people in the region and the whole of Africa. It is an open secret that modern weapons manufactured in America are being made available to the Somali leadership to encourage them to pursue their expansionist and chauvinistic policies.

The Somali rulers, as soon as the Americans promised them weapons under the agreement, launched an attack into Ethiopian territory in July this year. The invasion, for which Ethiopia was blameless, was launched by 14,000 regular troops of the Somali Armed Forces.

At the same time, ADDIS ZEMEN, the Addis Ababa newspaper, said that on the other hand, the Somali leaders have forgotten the lessons taught to them prior to launching their covert invasion into Ethiopia. I believe, said the commentator, their leaders easily forget the past, if you closely study the statement by Somali Minister Ohamed Ali Samantur, when their invasion was repulsed in July with heavy losses in men and material. The minister, when he said that Somali people are waging a war of liberation against the enemy rulers, meant Ethiopia without any doubt.

Now the Somali leaders are eagerly waiting for arms from America, while at the same time the ordinary people need agricultural and industrial equipment and, much more than that, new schools and hospitals and other things to help alleviate plight of the ordinary people in real need of social reform and new services.

It is important to point out that Somalia today is one of the 31 poorest nations of the world, as has been disclosed by the United Nations.

USSR-ANGOLA TIES REVIEWED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD210913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Nikonov article: "Strengthening Unity"]

[Text] The Angolan people's struggle for freedom and independence demanded many sacrifices and privations. But even after the victory they had to repel enemy attacks on several fronts--against puppet groupings supported by the imperialists and China and against the South African racists. The restoration of the ravaged economy is costing the Angolans tremendous efforts.

From the earliest days of Angola's struggle for independence the Soviet Union consistently took the side of its heroic people. A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Angola was signed in Moscow 4 years ago. This document, signed by Antonio Agostinho Neto, Angola's first president, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and Africa's outstanding revolutionary and statesman, enshrines in legal form the fraternal Soviet-Angolan ties which had grown up by that time. But it also opened up extensive new prospects for the development of bilateral relations in the sphere of the economy, science and culture. Inteparty ties between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party were also further developed.

The precise, laconic articles of the treaty expressed the Soviet people's sincere desire to see Angola a strong, flourishing, independent state and their desire to help its people to build a new society, free from exploitation, in a short space of time. The Soviet Union's envoys, true to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, came to the young state's assistance. They played an active part in overcoming economic devastation, in compiling plans for the development of the state's national economy and in strengthening the state apparatus. Soviet-Angolan relations have always been notable for their dynamism and the desire to improve. These qualities were again manifested clearly in the official friendly visit to the USSR last December by an Angolan party and state delegation headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of Angola. During that visit a number of documents were signed, substantially supplementing and making concrete the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our countries. The signing of these documents indicates the emergence of new directions in our countries' relations. Here both sides expressed the firm intention of continuing to expand and improve Soviet-Angolan relations on a long-term planned basis.

Soviet-Angolan cooperation today embraces all the key sectors of Angola's industry and its agriculture. The Soviet Union helps train qualified national cadres for the republic. Hundreds of young Angolans receive education in the USSR.

In marking the anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Angola, one cannot but recall the words of L.I. Brezhnev, who stressed that this historic document has "significantly strengthened and extended the political and legal foundations of our countres' mutual relations. We are fulfilling and will continue steadily to fulfill the commitments adopted by the Soviet Union in accordance with the treaty and the agreements signed between our governments."

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS 21 OCTOBER

LD211054 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS--A plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee was opened in Moscow today.

BUDGET OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SUPREME SOVIET PREPARATIONS

LD210612 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] As we have already reported, the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation begins work on 22 October in the Kremlin. Our reporter has interviewed Nikolay Ivanovich Maslennikov, chairman of the Budget-Planning Commission of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the RSFSR State Planning Committee.

[Begin Maslennikov recording] The deputies, while working in the preparatory commissions and the standing commissions first noted particular aspects of the draft plan for the coming year. The first thing is that the draft plan has been compiled on the basis of the results of the entire 10th 5-Year Plan, and of the concluding year of this 5-year year plan, 1980. Therefore, the deputies have examined in the preparatory commissions not only the indicatators of the draft plan, but also the results of work during 1980. The next point is that the 1981 plan is the plan for the first year of the new 11th 5-Year Plan. Therefore, the significance of the plan is raised because the new 11th 5-Year Plan begins in 1981.

The deputies also noted that the fulfillment of the new year's plan will begin in an atmosphere of a great political and labor upsurge caused by the forthcoming 26th party congress. This circumstance was a good stimulus for the deputies to raise the formulation of the 1981 plan in connection with the fact that the results of the socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming 26th congress will of course beneficially reflect on the results of the fulfillment both of the current year's plan and of next year's plan. The plan will continue the policy of our party, directed towards the further raising of the well-being of the Soviet people. Therefore, the main attention of the deputies of the Supreme Soviet was directed toward an examination of indicators linked to the further raising of the well-being, culture, and the standard of living of the Soviet people.

Questions linked to the further development of agriculture, the foodstuffs complex, and the work of industry which processes agricultural raw material, formed one of the major themes in our deputies' work. We summed up the results of 9 months' work for all branches of the national economy and the deputies came to this conclusion: The 9-month results of many of our enterprises' and industries' plans could be significantly improved if not for the problems, difficulties and shortcomings in work which affected certain indicators during the 9 months. The deputies examined very attentively the results of the work of the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, and other ministries, particularly those which produce and obtain oil, coal, and gas in connection with the fact that according to the 9-month results there were serious shortcomings in the work of these ministries.

[Question] Which ones, for example, Nikolay Ivanovich?

[Answer] General shortcomings are revealed by the fact that railway workers are not supplying a sufficient quantity of cars for loading and transporting national economy cargoes; and that on some railways in the country operational standards have deteriorated. In a number of our construction organizations, an insufficiency of timber materials is being felt, which is affecting the fulfillment of the plan. There are many shortcomings concerning the supplying of fuel stocks to our enterprises for the coming winter.

These shortcomings were of course a subject of discussion in the preparatory commissions, since the deputies considered that the majority of these shortcomings could be removed in the process of fulfilling national economy plans in the fourth quarter of the current year.

They pointed to reserves and to ways of correcting these shortcomings by specific examples either in the work of ministries or in the work of individual enterprises, oblasts, krays, and republics. In particular, the deputies made proposals concerning the intensification of transporting coal from Kuzbass mines and the production of consumer goods. While there is great potential for producing certain kinds of products there were none of these goods in the shops and, unfortunately, quite a few examples were cited.

[Question] Nikolay Ivanovich, to what extent did the work of the deputies of the preparatory commissions influence the draft plan for the budget? Have any sections of the plan and the budget been changed as a result of this very great preparatory work?

[Answer] The Budget Planning Commission examined the proposals of the deputies and in those documents which will be presented at the USSR Supreme Soviet session on 22 October there will be specific proposals on increasing the volume of production, particularly of consumer goods, on increasing and expanding the assortment of these goods, and on increasing targets for profits from individual ministries. Radio listeners will be informed of these facts when they are published in the material of the Supreme Soviet session. The data will also be quoted in the reports and co-reports of the main Budget Commission and other standing commissions, and in those laws and decisions which will be adopted at the USSR Supreme Soviet session. This has allowed the deputies to make proposals on an increase in the budget for 1981 in the article on incomes. Once incomes have increased, it means that in 1981 expenditures can also be increased. Deputies are also making proposals, in accordance with their work, on the directions in which increases in these expenditures should take place. In particular, there are questions concerning health care, the further raising of cultural services in the countryside, and so forth. But this will all be examined in its specific proportions at the USSR Supreme Soviet session. [end recording]

PREPARATORY WORK FOR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OUTLINED

LD210620 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Novikov writes: A regular session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is to open in Moscow on October 22. Its 1,500 deputies are to discuss and approve a draft state plan for the economic and social development of the country and a draft state budget for 1981.

The session is to complete the work done earlier by deputies who examined the draft state plan and the draft state budget for the first year of the new Soviet five-year plan (1981-1985). They began studying them long before the announcement was made on the convocation of the session. As far back as the end of September the permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR--which are auxiliary organs of the two chambers of the Soviet parliament, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities--set up sixteen preparatory commissions to discuss in detail these major state documents. The deputies were addressed by the leading officials of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the ministries and other central departments. During the discussion they analysed all aspects of the draft state plan and the draft budget as well as the activities of the organs of state authority and administration in carrying out the plans of the current year, with special attention being given to problems that remained unsolved.

At its meeting the preparatory commission for fuel and power industry, metallurgy and geology noted a rapid growth of power production in the country. At the same time the deputies mentioned facts when certain plants in the Urals, Kazakhstan and East Siberia were supplied with power with an effort. In this connection it was suggested that the construction of power stations in the region should be speeded up.

The remarks and proposals made by the deputies are taken into account by state organs in their current work. Thus, it was stressed at a meeting of the preparatory commission for health services and social maintenance that the Ministry of Health, taking into account the recommendations of deputies, now gives more attention to the work of rural hospitals and outpatient clinics and district polyclinics. Over a half of all graduates of medical higher schools are now sent to these institutions.

The results of the work done by the commissions for a preliminary examination of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The permanent commissions of the draft plan and the draft budget are to be discussed at the forthcoming session of the Soviet parliament are also widely using other rights granted them by law. It was at their initiative, for instance, that the basic principles of the water legislation were adopted, providing for a rational use of rivers, seas and lakes and for protecting them from pollution. The commissions are taking part in drafting laws, hear at their meetings representatives of the government as well as republican and local bodies.

KISELEV ACCOMPANIES KAPITONOV ON BELORUSSIA TOUR

LD210917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Minsk, 17 October (TASS)--I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Belorussia from 15 through 17 October. He familiarized himself with the progress of the fulfillment of this year's plans, the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on improving work efficiency and quality in the republics industry, construction and agriculture and with party organizations' activity in developing socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

I.V. Kapitonov and T. Ya. Kiselev, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, visited the Minsk tractor plant, which for many years in succession has been an all-union socialist competition winner. In talks with workers and specialists there was a discussion of questions of the fuller utilization of intensive factors for developing production. The attention of the plant's economic leaders and party and trade union organizations was drawn to the need for the further improvement of the workers' working and everyday living conditions and for the intensification of monitoring of the fulfillment of relevant measures under the collective agreement.

During a visit to the Gastello Kolkhoz, Minskiy Rayon, attention was focused on advanced experience of organizing agricultural work under complex weather conditions. Talks touched on questions of housing construction in the countryside and the creation of the necessary conditions to keep young people in agricultural production.

I.V. Kapitonov familiarized himself with the course of the reports and elections in the republic party organization, with the organization of work and with communists' remarks and proposals voiced at party meetings and conferences. He also visited sites of revolutionary history and viewed monuments to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

SOLOMENTSEV CHAIRS RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD180715 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers is in progress at the moment, at which results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic, and the state budget for the 9 months of the current year, are being discussed, as well as measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plan and socialist obligations for 1980.

At the session it is being noted that the working people of the Russian Federation have achieved further successes in economic and social development of the republic. They have fulfilled tasks in marketing and production in many of the most important types of goods. The wellbeing of the people has improved. The wages of workers and office staff has increased by 3 percent. Housing covering an area of 22 million sq m has been built. A great number of hospitals schools and other projects of social and cultural and public services nomenclature have been commissioned. At the same time at the session, shortcomings were noted in the fulfillment of the state plan of economic and social development of the RSFSR.

The session is being chaired by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS OBKOM PLENUM IN NIKOLAYEV

AU171430 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] An obkom plenum was held in Nikolayev today. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, participated in the plenum proceedings.

An organizational issue was examined. The plenum elected Comrade Sharayev as obkom Bureau member and obkom first secretary. Previously he was Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom second secretary. Before that he was employed in Nikolayevskaya Oblast as an engineer at the shipbuilding plant, Komsomol oblast committee first secretary, obkom department chief, Nikolayevskiy Gorkom first secretary, as well as in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee apparatus.

While addressing the plenum, Comrade Shcherbitskiy spoke about the main directions in the work performed by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, and dealt with the tasks confronting the oblast party organization. Party organizations, soviet, economic and trade union organs, Comrade Shcherbitskiy emphasized, must constantly concentrate their attention on all problems concerning improvements in the working and living conditions of people. Valdimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy emphasized the importance of further improvements in work among cadres, of encouraging their initiative, a creative attitude to the matter, resoluteness and persistency in accomplishing the tasks set. In the accountability and election campaign, communists are closely analyzing the results of the great and multiform work carried out by party organizations following the 25th party congress. It is important for the meetings and conferences to pay appropriate attention to the further organizational and political consolidation of party ranks and to increasing the vanguard role of communists in production and public life.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy wished Nikolayevskaya Oblast communists and all working people great successes in implementing the party-outlined plans, in the further development of all branches of the national economy and culture, and in preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The plenum was also addressed by Shurin, Nikolayevskiy Gorkom first secretary; Oreshchuk, Ochakovskiy Raykom first secretary; Balabayev, director of the 61 Communars plant; Zemlyanoy, obkom second secretary; and Sharayev, Nikolayevskiy Obkom first secretary.

REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN USSR CITED

LD202156 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 20 Oct 80

[All figures as received]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS--Industrial growth in the USSR amounted to 3.9 percent in the first nine months of this year as compared to the respective period last year. Labour productivity grew by 2.9 percent, accounting for more than three fourths of the industrial growth, says a report of the Central Statistical Board (CSB) of the USSR on the implementation of the country's state plan of economic and social development in the nine months of 1980.

The output of the major products was as follows: 948 billion kilowatt hours of electric energy, 450 million tons of oil including gas condensate, 321 billion cubic metres of gas, 536 million tons of coal, 112 million tons of steel, 1,645,000 motor-vehicles, including 590,000 lorries and 992,000 passengers cars, 414,000 tractors.

Plan targets were overfulfilled in the output of gas, instruments, automation and computation means, petrochemical equipment, lorries and cars, tractors, agricultural machines including machines for husbandry and fodder production, clothing, cultural welfare and household goods and other products.

Individual industrial associations and enterprises failed short of their target output and sale of products, reduction of cost price, and accumulations. Plan targets were not met in the output of steel, ferrous rolled stock, mineral fertilisers and some other products.

In the course of an emulation in honour of the 26th CPSU Congress, industrial workers concentrate their efforts on making fuller use of the existing reserves, improving production efficiency and quality of work, and fulfilling the 1980 plan. By October 1, 1980, 12,000 industrial associations and enterprises had already achieved the overall industrial growth planned for the end of the five-year plan period (1980).

PLANS TO INCREASE OIL, GAS EXTRACTION NEXT YEAR NOTED

LD200344 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Next year the Soviet Union plans to increase the extraction of oil and natural gas to 610 million tons a year. The Soviet Union is the leading producer of oil. In the outgoing 5-year development period it has increased exports of oil to the socialist countries by 50 percent. It sells oil to the socialist countries at prices that are 40 percent lower than world market prices. As a result the socialist countries annually save 3 billion dollars.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 20 OCT

LD210454 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Potato lifting in Kamchatskaya Oblast has averaged 155 quintals per hectare. (0500 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast, plowing of underwinter fallow has begun on the fifth and the last million hectares. In the lower Volga area, the lifting of vegetables and beets is being completed. Most work there is now concerned with sunflowers, of which about 350,000 hectares have been planted. (0700 GMT)

Kazakhstan intends to plow 18 million hectares this autumn. Fifteen million hectares have been plowed to date, which is 3 million more than at the same time last year. Tselinogradskaya Oblast has met its plowing target. Semipalatinskaya, Turgayskaya and Karagandinskaya oblasts are close to their targets. (0900 GMT)

Cotton picking is coming to a close. To date, almost 8.5 million tons of raw cotton have been delivered to procurement points, which is 95 percent of the plan. In comparison with last year there are twice as many combines working on cotton harvesting. In Azerbaijan 874,000 tons of cotton have been produced compared to the planned figure of 600,000 tons. The Tadzhikistan cotton plan is nearly fulfilled. In Uzbekistan almost 5.5 million tons of raw cotton have been procured, which represents 95 percent of the plan. (1100 GMT)

Agricultural workers of Kustanayskaya Oblast have surpassed socialist obligations of the 1-year and 5-year plan for selling grain to the state. A total of 3,868,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the state, which is 812,000 tons more than the plan. Over the 5-year period the oblast has delivered to the state over a billion poods of grain. Kokchetavskaya Oblast has fulfilled its pledges and the plan, having delivered 2,714,000 tons of grain, which is 657 000 tons more than the amount of purchase [presumably the planned level of state purchasing] and overfulfilled the 5-year plan by 755,000 tons. Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast fulfilled pledges and the plan, having delivered 1,768,000 tons of good quality grain, which is 657,000 more than purchase. Farms of Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts have completely planted high-quality seeds. Sales of grain to the state continue. Grain sales plan have been fulfilled also by Aktyubinskaya, Alam-Atinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts. (1600 GMT)

NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL WORK, HARVEST REVIEWED

LD181100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Summary] The wintering period for cattle has started on farms. On the whole, animal breeders have prepared for it in a more organized fashion throughout the country than in previous years. In particular more hay, haylage, vitaminized and grass meal than last year has been stored in reserve. On many enterprises the overhauling of feed shops and farms has been fully completed and this has given kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Karelskaya and Leningradskaya, Kievskaya and Omskskaya oblasts the opportunity to increase production of milk and meat.

In Tashkentskaya Oblast, for example, the average daily yield of milk has grown in comparison with last year by 800 grams and constitutes at present 10 kg. In Dzhizhakskaya Oblast the yields have increased by 2.2 kg and have reached 8.2 kg. At the same time farms in Modavia, Altayskiy Kray Orenburgskaya, Vinnitskaya and some other oblasts and republics are working below capacity. This gives rise to many difficulties in the fulfillment of plans for purchases of meat and milk not only in the rayons which are lagging but throughout the whole country. Fall yields in Latvia and Lvovskaya and Yaroslavlskaya oblasts have been particularly reduced, as have those of the Mariyskaya ASSR. Specialists reckon that at present there is still an opportunity to add to reserves of fodder by means of gathering up the remains of grain crops in the fields. It is essential to fully utilize the (?plants) of sugar beet, the heads of sunflowers and so forth.

KAZAKHSTAN FODDER PROCUREMENT PROGRESS REPORTED

LD171517 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 2

[Kaztag "Agricultural Review": "Trench Silos Fill Up"]

[Text] The laying in of silage is now in full swing in the republic. In the last week almost 3.5 million tons of silage have been added to existing stocks--the best indicator of the season. According to data from the Kazakh Central Statistical Administration, by 6 October 19,092,000 tons of prepared silage had been produced--some 87 percent of the planned total and 2.04 million tons more than at the same time last year. Farms in Kokchetavskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts are laying in silage in excess of the scheduled amount. Farmers in Semipalatinskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts are close to fulfilling their targets.

Some 14,472,000 tons of hay have been laid in--96 percent of the planned total and 89 percent of the target. Hay is being laid in excess of the prescribed norm in Guryevskaya Oblast. Farms in Alam-Atinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Kustanayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts have fulfilled more than 90 percent of their targets.

More than 11,514,000 tons of hay have been transported to winter pastures and other livestock wintering places. Around 3,200 [as published] tons have been pressed--half of the planned total.

The target for laying in cured hay has been 90 percent fulfilled. Some 3,588,000 tons of cured hay have been put into trenches. Farms in Aktyubinskaya, Guryevskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts are laying in cured hay stocks in excess of their targets.

Some 192,300 tons of vitamin grass meal have been produced--92 percent of the planned total. Machine operators in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts have overfulfilled their plans by over 50 percent and 49 percent respectively.

Some 4,527,000 tons of straw chaff and other coarse fodder have been laid in out of a planned total of 10 million tons.